"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; Sunday, fair; fresh west winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

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PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HE WILL HEAD PEACE DELEGATION; LANSING, HOUSE, WHITE AND GEN. BLISS THE OTHER MEMBERS; GERMANY MUST PAY, KAISER BE TRIED, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN INCLUDES INTERNATIONAL FLEET

MAIL ZONE SYSTEM IS TO BE DROPPED ON JULY 1 NEXT

Pre-War Letter Rates Also Restored by Revised Revenue Bill, Now Completed.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Places a 10 Per Cent. Impost on Net Profits of Industries Employing Children.

REPUBLICANS STILL OBJECT

Expected to Make Sharp Opposition to Including the 1920 Levy in the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Senate Finance Committee tonight completed the $6,000,000,000 War Revenue bill, and the measure will be turned over to experts for inspection as to language and legal form. After that the bill will go to the Public Printer, who is expected to return the document printed to the Senate committee, probably Tuesday morning. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, hopes to report the bill next Thursday, but it is not likely that debate will begin upon the measure before the Saturday or Monday following.

Predictions were made today that the bill would be much delayed, even if it became a law in its present shape. Republican Senators are presenting determined opposition to that part of the bill, framed in accordance with the recommendations of Secretary McAdoo, to provide for raising $4,000,000,000 of revenue in 1920.

Two radical amendments were made in the bill today. One was the elimination of the zone system of postage upon second-class mail matter, against which publishers entered protest last Winter, and which Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, insisted upon, and a return to pre-war postage on first-class mail.

The other amendment adopted was the child labor clause drawn by Senators Lenroot, Pomerene, and Kenyon. This places a 10 per cent. tax upon the net profits of industry employing children of 14 to 16 years of age, except under an eight-hour law, and the same tax upon establishments employing children under 14 years.

The zone rates on second-class matter will cease to be effective July 1. The committee, however, put in a proviso that rates from that time shall be 1½ cents beyond the 200-mile radius. The return to the pre-war postage on first-class mail means 2 cents on letters and 1 cent on postcards, as in peace days.

The inclusion of the child labor amendment will provoke opposition from Southern Senators when the bill reaches the floor. The amendment reads:

That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agricultural Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated within the United States in which children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

The second section provides that in computing net profits deductions may be allowed from the gross amount received for cost of raw materials, running expenses, repairs, insurance, and reasonable salary allowances; depreciation, interest paid on debts and loans, taxes of all kinds, and losses actually sustained from fire, flood, storm, or other cause, and not compensated for by insurance. Another section provides:

That if any such person during any taxable year or part thereof, whether under any agreement, arrangement, or understanding or otherwise, sells or disposes of any product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor, either in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person, or with intent to cause such benefit, the gross amount received or accrued for such year or part thereof from the sale or disposition of such product shall be taken to

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FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

200 U-Boats Were Destroyed Out of 360 Built by Germans

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is announced that approximately 200 German submarines were destroyed during the course of the war.

The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated to have been 360.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING FAST

Workmen Assert That Their New Demands Have Not Been Fully Met.

IRON INDUSTRY CRIPPLED

Loss of Ores from Alsace-Lorraine and Silesia Soon to be Felt.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 26, (via The Hague.)—With all her many other troubles Germany now seems to be entering a period of unemployment and strikes which is bound to aggravate the situation to an intolerable degree unless the Government manages to cope quickly with certain reluctant elements among the workers as well as the employers.

This reluctance on both sides has led to the stoppage of work in some of the largest factories in Berlin and elsewhere. In some cases the employers withdrew the concessions made to the laborers during the first few days of the revolution. The workers' principal demand was that piece work be abolished and that pay be on the time basis only. Now the workers assert that the factory managers are delaying the execution of their promise and are gradually assuming an attitude of passive resistance.

In Berlin the Solders' and Workers' Councils have been asked to interfere, but it would certainly lead to more satisfactory results if one of the People's Commissioners were to try to make peace while there yet may be time.

Among the large works in Berlin affected by these troubles are the Daimler Motor Works and Siemens & Halske, both of which employ many thousand men.

Iron Industry Faces Disaster.

Millions of workers employed in the iron industry will be out of work within a few days, as this industry has looked for raw products mainly to Alsace-Lorraine and Upper Silesia, from neither of which any shipments can be expected, nor is there any possibility of shipments from Sweden or Spain while the blockade is in force.

For the present, although there are no orders whatever, the factories in Saxony and other industrial districts keep their employes at work or on the payroll, but that can continue only a short while.

The worst of all is that the coal miners' strike in Upper Silesia and elsewhere assumes more threatening dimensions daily, so that coal stores are disappearing rapidly all over the country and the time cannot be far distant when railways can no longer carry the products of the factories, and these factories will be compelled to shut down for lack of fuel.

The workers in the Silesia coal mines are mostly Poles, and the German owners assert that the miners strike not merely for higher wages, but also for political motives. They used to get 25 marks for a day of nine hours. Now they demand the same wages for six hours. In some mines the owners granted this demand, when the miners immediately struck again for 30 marks for six hours.

The mine owners believe that their Polish workers simply wish to continue trouble in order to find some pretext to seize the mines and declare them the property of their unions. The situation is much aggravated by the fact that the Entente prisoners working these mines had suddenly to return to their native countries under the stipulations of the armistice, and Russians who had been declared free

Continued on Page Three.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Keep a package handy to relieve that full uncomfortable feeling after eating.—Advt.

FIND KAISER IS CULPABLE

Premier Says Ablest British Jurists Agree That He Can Be Indicted.

HOLD U-BOAT WAR IS PIRACY

Those Guilty of Devastation and of Inhumanity to Captives Also to be Punished.

GERMANY MUST PAY IN FULL

Lloyd George Pledges Government to Policy of Stern Justice to Authors of the War.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In a speech delivered at Newcastle this evening Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British Government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom and that they had unanimously and definitely arrived at the conclusion that in their judgment the former German Emperor was guilty of an indictable offense for which he ought to be held responsible.

Referring to the culpability of the authors of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government intended that the investigation to be conducted should be a perfectly fair but a stern one, and that it should go on to its final reckoning. He added:

"We have got so to act that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into war will know what is waiting for them at the end."

The Prime Minister said the victory of the Entente Allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men, and that it would be a lesson to anybody who, in the future, thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."

"We are now approaching the Peace Conference," the Premier continued. "The price of victory is not vengeance nor retribution. It is prevention. First of all what about those people whom we have received without question for years to our shores, to whom we give equal rights with out own sons and daughters, and who abused that hospitality to betray the land, to plot against security, to spy upon it, and to gain such information as enabled the Prussian war lords to inflict damage and injury upon the land that had received them as guests? Never again!"

Mr. Lloyd George said the interests of security and fair play demanded that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted.

Germany's Example in 1871.

The second question was the question of indemnities, the Premier added. In every court of justice throughout the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation, he said, and when Germany defeated France she established the principle. There was no doubt that the principle was the right one, he declared. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," said the Premier. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries.

"There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Something has been responsible for a war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not any one to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if that is the case, there is one justice for the poor, wretched criminal and another for Kings and Emperors."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that there were two offenses against the law of nations that had been committed.

"One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate plotting of the great war. The other is the outrage upon international law. It is a crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the lands of another. Whoever did that ought to be responsible for it.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships, but it was a crime against humanity in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantmen. In the whole history of warfare between nations that had never been sanctioned. It is rank piracy, and the pirates must receive the punishment.

"I mean to see that the men who did

Continued on Page Two.

Have you dined at the Netherland lately? Fine food. Efficient Service. Fifth Avenue at 59th St. —Advt.

Charles Told to Leave Austria by Government at Vienna

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 29.—Former Emperor Charles has been informed by the Government at Vienna that he must leave Austria because of the counter-revolutionary movement there, according to a Leipsic dispatch to the Politiken.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria is suffering from mental depression, according to an Innsbruck dispatch to the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin. He sits for hours at his desk staring vacantly. Former Empress Zita is much distressed by her husband's state of health.

BERLIN ASKS AND GETS ABDICATION

New Government Told Kaiser and Crown Prince to Renounce Claims Formally.

KAISER'S RESPONSE PROMPT

Affecting Meeting When Ex-Empress Joins Her Husband in Holland.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 29.—The formal document of Emperor William's abdication has already arrived in Berlin, according to a Berlin dispatch to Abendbladt.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Berlin Government, a news dispatch received from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company states, sent a telegram to the ex-Kaiser, now in Holland, demanding the formal abdication of himself and the ex-Crown Prince.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf says it understands that the members of the ex-Kaiser's suite, who have been staying at Haarn, Holland, will return to Germany today.

The Daily Mail says the revolution in Germany is being managed by officers of the German high command, with a view eventually of causing its collapse and the triumphant return of the ex-Kaiser to Berlin.

Some of these officers, in civilian clothes, have been recognized in the streets of Berlin. Many of them are reported to be dressed as workmen. They harangue the crowds as comrades, and in every way encourage the revolutionary movement. It is added that if opportunity offers they will abandon this disguise, contend that the revolution is a failure, and begin a counter-revolution.

Agents of these officers, it is declared, are furthering this plot by spreading anti-British propaganda in Holland, with the object of embittering the Dutch against the Allies.

Ex-Empress Joins Husband.

MAARSBERGEN, Holland, Nov. 28, (Associated Press).—In the raw, misty weather of a November morning, Augusta Victoria, wife of the former German Emperor, arrived here today from Potsdam to join her husband in exile in Amerongen Castle.

Maarsbergen is the station before Maaru, where William Hohenzollern arrived sixteen days ago. It is about equidistant between Maaru and the castle.

Arriving here, the former Kaiserin was handed over to Count von Bentinck, the host of the former Emporar, by the Captain of the rural gendarmerie, who, acting under orders, had escorted here from Zevenaar, the first Dutch frontier station, to her destination.

The ex-Empress put on a brave attempt at a smile when she arrived here, but the drawn corners of her mouth betrayed the effects of her recent trials. She shuddered a little on encountering the raw air outside her car.

The baggage of the ex-Empress, enough to warrant the assumption of a prolonged stay, included a number of wicker baskets, and boxes, probably containing wine, marked "imperial cellars." She wore a plain dark tailor-made velvet dress and a hat and veil which offset her abundance of silver hair.

The train will return to Germany this evening with Count Platen, Major Hirahfeld and Count von Moltke, of the former Emperor's immediate entourage, whose baggage includes many untidy cardboard boxes which are piled up on the station.

There was no official reception or demonstration of any kind when the ex-Kaiserin arrived. After her arrival at Maarsbergen the next train to stop was crowded with Scottish soldiers on their way home from captivity in Germany.

Affecting Meeting of Couple.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—The meeting between the former German Emperor and Empress is declared to have been affecting.

Although eyewitnesses describe the

Continued on Page Three.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Mck. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

WILSON PEACE LEAGUE IDEA

Basic Principle Understood to be a Navy to Preserve Order.

GERMAN SHIPS A NUCLEUS

Some British Statesmen Regard Boycott as Most Effective Form of Coercion.

ADMISSION FOR GERMANY?

Official Washington Said to Favor It, Despite Some European Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Wilson's proposals for the formation of a League of Nations have apparently been matured. They are understood to be more far-reaching than has been supposed. From what has become known of the details, in the absence of any authoritative statement, it appears they are radically beyond the views that the representatives of some of the leading nations were willing to express, however much they might be in favor of a strong combination of Governments to prevent future wars.

The American plan is understood to be basically an arrangement for an international naval force to police the seas. "Policing the seas" is a misleading expression, in that it does not sufficiently indicate the extent to which the international fleet would be used under the American plan. Whether this fleet would be employed in blockading the ports of countries that refused to abide by the decrees of the league or would undertake the use of actual force to bring disobedient nations to recognize the common right to determine their course is not known, but the inference is clear that it is the desire of the United States Government to have the international fleet utilized in bringing offending nations to book.

France has shown opposition to the formation of a League of Nations of any character. British statesmen rather generally are in accord with the league principle, and it may be said that the bulk of opinion in the British Government favors some sort of international association intended to preserve future peace. The impression has been gained, however, that British leaders believe that a league based on the use of force will not be acceptable to some or most of the other allies, and are seeking a solution based on a milder form of international discipline. A considerable number of British statesmen are inclined to propose that the league should enforce its decrees through an economic boycott.

The information of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is that this Government will advocate the establishment of an arbitration tribunal with authority to adjust disputes between nations. The suggestion is that the nations in the league would be obligated to submit their differences to the tribunal, and that its decisions must be accepted as final. Should a nation decline to abide by the award of the tribunal the international police fleet would be brought into operation. That seems to be the central idea in the American plan as it is understood here on the eve of President Wilson's departure for Europe to present it to the Peace Conference as Chairman of the American Peace Commission.

One of the most interesting phases of the American proposal is the advocacy before the Peace Conference that all the German naval vessels surrendered under the terms of the existing armistice shall be turned over to the executive authority of the League of Nations, or whatever the organization may be called, as a nucleus of the international police fleet. This suggestion, it is understood, will be firmly pressed by the United States for two principal reasons; first, that the beginnings of the police fleet will be at hand immediately, and, second, that this disposition will obviate any dispute over distributing the German fleet among the victorious Allies.

There is no doubt that the American delegation to the Peace Conference will not look kindly on any proposal that this Government be limited in the number of vessels to be furnished for service in the international police fleet, should occasion arise for its active employment. The plan appears to contemplate that the police fleet, composed of the former German warships as a basic unit, should be augmented, whenever necessary to employ force against an offending nation, by warships furnished by each of the nations in the compact. And there is some reason to believe that the American Government's position is that if there is to be a limitation of armaments the United States should be per-

Continued on Page Two.

FINEHURST, N. C.—Golf, Shooting, Racing and other sporting tournaments in full swing.—Advt.

Text of the White House Announcement Of the Makeup of the Peace Delegation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following statement was issued at the White House regarding the composition of the American delegation to the Peace Conference:

It was announced at the executive offices tonight that the representatives of the United States at the Peace Conference would be: The President himself, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Henry White, recently Ambassador to France; Mr. Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives of the chief belligerents was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion.

ALLIES ASK HOOVER TO DIRECT RELIEF

If He Accepts Offer He Will Have Entire Control of Feeding Europe.

INTERALLIED FLAG PLANNED

To be Borne by Ships of Great Joint Relief Fleet Sent to the Stricken Lands.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Director General of Relief, having charge of the entire food and relief administration for the European allies and the United States in under consideration.

It is understood the offer of the position has been made in behalf of the allies and is rather favorably regarded by Mr. Hoover, who arrived here on Tuesday, though no announcement has been made.

The general idea of the plan is to centralize the organization under one head, so that both the food and tonnage made available by the various allies would be used under one plan to the best advantage of each of the allied nations. The Director General would be the supreme executive head and would work in conjunction with the existing Inter-Allied Maritime, Food and Financial Commission which have headquarters in London. The present American representatives on these commissions are Messrs. Stevens, Rublee, Crosby, and Sheldon.

Part of the plan is that relief ships forming an extensive Inter-Allied relief fleet shall fly an Inter-Allied flag so that the countries receiving relief will feel that it comes from all alike rather than from any one country.

Mr. Hoover, after going to Brussels, will probably go to London where the plan will be considered further. His party includes Robert Taft, son of the former President, and Dr. Alonzo Taylor.

"No fear need be entertained regarding the feeding of the Central Empires to the detriment of allied countries," said a member of Mr. Hoover's party today. "Three problems have been solved. These are the shipping problem, concerning which the report of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board is awaited; the financial question, and also the question of food purchasing."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It is understood here that President Wilson has given practical carte blanche to Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, so far as plans for the food relief of all Europe are concerned. Mr. Hoover, it is said, will consult with the authorities in European countries and then submit to the President the ideas he proposes to put into execution.

Mr. Hoover, it is understood, will be in Paris when the Peace Conference is held and, thus will be in close touch with the heads of Governments of the various nations.

May Co-ordinate Relief Here.

It was reported in this city yesterday that steps were to be taken in this country also to bring about greater coordination in the work of the different war relief organizations. Officials of these organizations declined to discuss this report. Louis Marshall said of the work of the Jewish War Relief in Europe: "I think there is no plan to combine the work of this organization with that of any other. I imagine that the relief work of which Mr. Hoover will be the director will be that done on a large scale by the Governments of the allied countries."

FRENCH PLAN DEMOBILIZING

Will Soon Create a Special Commission—To Release 7,000 Sailors.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A Government commission will soon be created to deal especially with questions of demobilization, the Matin announces. The offices of Under Secretary for Aviation and Under Secretary for Commerce, the Journal says, will be abolished.

The Minister of Marine has ordered the discharge on Dec. 10, unless they prefer otherwise, of all sailors 40 years of age or more or those who are the fathers of at least four children. It is estimated that about 7,000 seamen will thus be released for service in the merchant marine.

When you think of Writing think of WHITING.—Advt.

NEED TEN MONTHS FOR ARMY'S RETURN

Officers Believe It Will Be Impossible to Bring Back All the Men in Shorter Time.

FOUR PORTS WILL BE USED

German Ships Which Are Now Nearing Completion to be Pressed Into Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Boston, New York, Newport News, Va., and Charleston, S. C., are the ports the War Department now plans to use for the return of the army from overseas. Even with this wide distribution of the strain on port facilities and transportation, however, and with German ships now idle in German harbors employed on the task, careful estimates show that the last of the army could not possibly reach the United States in less than eight months. Conservative calculations, upon which preparations by the department probably will be based, fix ten months as the minimum.

These estimates have been made wholly on the basis of the physical difficulties to be overcome, and do not take into consideration the question of the retention in Europe for some time of an American force which may be agreed upon at the peace conference. If the return movement, already in progress, is continued at full speed, the last division, in all probability, could not reach the United States before October, 1919.

Decision to route the troops to their homes through the four ports mentioned is understood to have been based on two main considerations. First, they have been equipped to handle the transports and the men, and, second, they are the natural gateways to the country, each fed by an independent rail system ramifying back through geographically independent sections of the United States. By loading the ships as far as possible with men from the same general section, it will be possible, army officers say, to avoid cross-carrying and disruption of normal traffic in getting the soldiers from the ships to their homes.

In estimating for transport tonnage available for the movement, officials have not only looked ahead to the new ships which will be delivered during the demobilization period by the Shipping Board, but also upon idle German ships, including two new and very large liners reported to have been almost completed. Among the known German steamers is the Imperator, almost as large as the Vaterland, now the Leviathan. The two new German liners are of approximately the same size as these craft. Each of these four can carry nearly 10,000 men a trip.

The German vessels, eastbound after unloading American troops, would carry food supplies to be allotted Germany.

Hurley Is Looking for Ships.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Plans by which American troops can be returned home with reasonable promptness are being worked out in connection with the visit of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the American Shipping Board. It appears that British shipping furnished about 60 per cent. of the necessary transport for moving the American forces to Europe, but it is not certain that British shipping to this extent can be spared for moving the forces back home, owing to the commercial requirements following the close of the war. Even if this shipping was again used for the return voyage, it probably would take at least as long as for the bringing of the troops over, which was a year and a half.

This time, it is felt, would be much too long, and there is every desire for the adoption of some method by which a large amount of tonnage would be immediately available for the homeward movement of the Americans so that they may reach home within a reasonable time.

It is believed here that the most feasible plan for accomplishing this is for

Continued on Page Four.

"IMAGINE getting a real LIVE Garden of Roses for a Xmas Gift!" See page 5.—Advt.

BAKER GOES TO PARIS LATER

Will Take Wilson's Place at Conference When President Returns.

MARSHALL STAYS IN CAPITAL

Says He Has No Intention Whatever of Being a "Bolshevist President."

REPUBLICANS NOT PLEASED

Criticise White's Selection as Not Being Adequate Recognition of the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In an extremely brief statement the executive offices of the White House tonight announced the names of the men who would represent the United States at the International Peace Conference in France. There will be five Commissioners as follows:

WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

EDWARD M. HOUSE, the present representative of President Wilson in the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

HENRY WHITE, former Ambassador to Italy and France.

General TASKER H. BLISS, military adviser of the Supreme War Council.

That President Wilson would head the delegation as a full-fledged delegate had already been told in Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES. As told in THE TIMES also, the President's place on the American Peace Commission will be taken after he leaves France by Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War.

It had been the President's intention to have Mr. Baker accompany the other peace delegates to France, with authority to serve as a Commissioner at the peace table from the beginning of the conference, but, as a result of consideration of the subject by the President and Secretary Baker last week, it was decided that Mr. Baker should remain in Washington while the President was away.

Baker to Advise McAdoo's Successor.

This decision was due to the fact that the new Secretary of the Treasury, whose nomination is expected to go to the Senate on Monday or Tuesday, will be the senior member of the Cabinet in order of legal precedence, and it was thought wiser to give him the benefit of Mr. Baker's greater experience for the period of the President's absence. Another consideration was that the absence of so many members of the Cabinet while the President was out of the country would tend to weaken the executive Government.

There has been much criticism of the President's announced intention to visit Europe, and it was realized that this criticism would be emphasized if any considerable number of members of the Cabinet accompanied the President on his European journey.

This consideration accounts for the selection of General Bliss as one of the Peace Commissioners. The President originally contemplated confining the personnel of the Peace Commission to members of his Cabinet and one prominent Republican.

Subsequently it was decided to appoint Colonel House on the delegation and not give him the status, as contemplated, of personal representative of the President at the place where the Peace Conference was in session. Then President Wilson decided to appoint himself as a peace delegate, which would leave only two Cabinet officers to be members of the commission.

The President's apparent inclination was to have David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, as a member of the delegation, but he decided to substitute General Bliss. Both the President and the Secretary of War have a high regard for General Bliss, and their great confidence in him has been manifested on several occasions.

Mr. White is appointed as a Republican in recognition of that party, following the precedent established in appointing Senator George Gray of Delaware as a member of the Spanish War Peace Commission in recognition of the Democratic Party. There were three Senators on the McKinley Commission No Senator is a member of President Wilson's.

Republicans Not Pleased.

While he has many friends among leading Republicans, including Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the selection of Mr. White is bound to create criticism among Republican Congressmen, particularly among the Senators. He has never been identified prominently with his party's affairs, and there was a widespread feeling in Republican circles in Washington that the President should have chosen William H. Taft, Elihu Root, or Charles E. Hughes. Nobody doubts Mr.

White's ability as a diplomatist and expert in international law, but his selection as a recognition of their party is not apparent to Republicans.

There is evidence that the President has been impressed by the comment that it was unwise, even illegal or unconstitutional, for him to attempt to exercise the duties of his office when so far away from the seat of government.

It is believed that an arrangement has been entered into by President Wilson and Vice President Marshall under which the Vice President will remain in Washington during the President's absence, to attend to important matters of State should the necessity arise.

Vice President Marshall told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES today that the only reason he had abandoned a contemplated tour was that "the President asked me to remain here to receive the Japanese Prince." Mr. Marshall had arranged to deliver a series of speeches through the country in behalf of the League to Enforce Peace. He said today that he did not intend to assume the office of President during the President's absence.

"I made that perfectly plain to THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said, "and there has been no change in the situation. There has been no trouble of any character whatever between the President and myself, and everything has been perfectly agreeable. The only reason I have abandoned my trip is that the President asked me to remain here to receive the Japanese Prince. Also, Congress is to open, and a number of my friends thought I had better remain in Washington."

"It is being said that you will remain here to veto anti-sign bills," was suggested.

"Oh, no," he replied, "nothing of the sort. I have already made my position plain. I am not going to be a Bolshevist President."

The date of the sailing of the George Washington, on which the President and Mrs. Wilson, the Peace Commissioners and others of the official party, including the French and Italian Ambassadors and their wives, will make the voyage to Europe has not been fixed up to a late hour tonight. Nor has it been arranged as to when the President will appear before the two houses of Congress to deliver his annual address.

Congress will reassemble for its regular constitutional session on Monday, and if the President delivers his address on that day he probably will leave Washington that night and sail on Tuesday. It is customary for the President to deliver his annual address on the day after the Congress assembles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—In the absence of official explanation it is assumed that the President goes to Paris as President of the United States, and that Secretary Lansing, Mr. White, and Colonel House, and possibly also General Bliss, will be delegates with ambassadorial rank.

It was recalled that the President's announcement that he would go to France "for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace," said that it was not likely that he could remain throughout the sessions of the Peace Conference and that he would be "accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference."

The Premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy are expected to attend the conference as representatives of their Governments, but like the President, may not remain throughout the conferences. The general understanding here is that present plans are to have the conference agree first to the broad principles of the treaty and leave the working out of details to further sittings.

This would enable the President and the Entente Premiers to return speedily to the capitals of their respective countries so as to give their personal attention to affairs of state.

Officials would add nothing to the formal statement, and no one professing to be in the confidence of the President would talk. There was only one surprise in the statement—the appearance of the name of General Bliss as one of the representatives.

It had been taken for granted that the military representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council would take part in the discussions at Versailles, but the general idea had been that he would be attached to the delegation in a military capacity, just as Admiral Benson probably will be present as spokesman for the navy in the great naval problems to be solved.

Only yesterday callers at the White House gained the distinct impression that there would be but three accredited delegates of full rank. It was suggested tonight that the name of General Bliss probably was added at the last moment upon recent information that the allied powers would include a military man among their representation.

There is discussion, but no official explanation, of why two of the names most generally mentioned in the early speculations as to the probable personnel of the peace delegation, do not appear on the list. Elihu Root, Former Secretary of State, and Louis Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, were thought in well-informed quarters to be almost certain to be chosen. Recently it has been said that Mr. Root did not care to undertake the mission, and that Justice Brandeis would not be able to leave the country because of his work in the court.

No further announcement of the President's plans was made tonight. In order to avoid confusion and save trouble, the War Trade Board tonight issued a blanket export license to cover the baggage of all passengers sailing on his ship, the George Washington, as well as that of the newspaper men who start for Europe Sunday from New York on the steamer Orizaba.

WHO THE DELEGATES ARE.

Lansing in Many Notable Claims Cases—House Never in Public Office

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1864. He was graduated from Amherst in 1886 and admitted to the bar in 1889. He was associate counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea Claims Commission in 1896 and for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903. He was agent for the United States in the British Claims Arbitration in 1912, and became counsellor for the Department of State in 1915. He succeeded William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State on June 23, 1915.

Edward Mandell House was born at Houston, Texas, on July 26, 1858. He was graduated from Cornell in 1881. He inherited considerable property in Texas, and has been active in politics, State and national, for many years, although never a candidate for office.

Although others had put forward Woodrow Wilson as a candidate for President before Colonel House supported him, the work of Colonel House in 1912 has been credited with laying the practical basis for his nomination in that year. He has since been the most intimate counselor of the President and went abroad successively in 1914, 1915 and 1916 as the personal representative of the President. He was appointed by the President in September, 1917, to collect and study data on questions likely to come before the Peace Conference.

Henry White was born at Baltimore in 1850. He is a Republican, although never active in party affairs. His diplomatic career began in 1883, when he was appointed Secretary to the American Legation at Vienna, and he has since held numerous important diplomatic posts, being Ambassador to Italy from 1905 to 1907, Ambassador to France from 1907 to 1909, and American delegate to the Algeciras Conference on Moroccan Affairs in 1906.

As Ambassador to France, he is said to have invited diplomats to attend a reception in uniform, although uniforms had for some time been dispensed with, and to have absented himself from his daughter's wedding to a Catholic, to protest against the refusal of the Catholic Church to allow a second ceremony by the Episcopal Church.

General Tasker H. Bliss was born at Lewisburg, Penn., on Dec. 31, 1853, and was graduated from West Point in 1875. He was a Major and Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. He was made Collector of Customs at Havana in 1898 and was appointed Special Envoy to Cuba to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity in 1902. He became President of the Army War College in 1909. He commanded a brigade at the Mexican border in 1911 and commanded the Department of the East from 1911 to 1913. He was appointed to the General Staff in 1915, and became Chief of Staff in 1917. On Oct. 6, 1917, he was made Commanding General of the United States forces and later in the same year was appointed the military representative of the United States at the Allied Conference.

SIX PROFESSORS GOING.

Four from Harvard and Two from Yale to Accompany Wilson.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—Four Harvard Professors will accompany President Wilson when he sails with the peace delegation, it was announced tonight.

They are: Archibald C. Coolidge of the history department, who is Director of the university library; Charles H. Haskins, Professor of History and Political Science and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Roland B. Dixon, expert in anthropology, archaeology, and ethnology, and Robert H. Lord, a specialist in Russian and Balkan history.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 29.—Professor Charles Seymour of the Yale History Department and Professor Clive Day, lecturer upon economic history at Yale, will be members of the party of President Wilson which will sail for France next week.

Professor Seymour has been writing much upon the diplomatic side of the war and the international situation, and has recently been studying at Columbia University and in Washington on matters which will come before the peace delegation. Professor Day will serve as an adviser on economic questions.

EXPECT PARLEY IN BERLIN.

Germans Look for Visit by Allied Truce Envoys.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.—Representatives of Great Britain, France, and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the question of the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of The Cologne Gazette says he understands.

PROTEST SOCIALIST DEMAND.

French Peasants Reject Class Representation on Peace.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A group of members of the Chamber of Deputies representing agricultural interests, have sent a letter to Premier Clemenceau expressing objection to giving special representation to the Socialists at the Peace Conference.

If that should be agreed to, however, it is urged by these Deputies that the farming and peasant classes also be represented, since they had shed blood more freely than any other class.

NORWAY MAY INVITE.

Would Like Wilson to Receive Nobel Peace Prize in Person.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 29.—A cable dispatch to the Normanden in this city from Christiania indicates that the Noble Peace Prize for 1918 may be awarded to President Wilson, who, according to the dispatch, will probably be invited to visit the Norwegian capital in order to accept the prize personally.

The Danish and Swedish Governments also are said to be considering extending an invitation to the President.

FAREWELL DINNER TO CREEL.

Secretaries Baker, Daniels, and Wilson Commend His Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretaries Baker, Daniels, and Wilson were speakers tonight at a farewell dinner given to George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, on the eve of his departure for Europe to close up the foreign business of the committee. The Secretaries paid tribute to the work of the committee and Mr. Creel in keeping the American people informed of the development of the country's war program.

Secretary Baker said that the committee had done splendid work in sustaining the morale of the people by keeping constantly before them the ideals for which the war was being fought, and also that the foreign propaganda work of the committee was an important factor in winning the sympathy of neutral countries for the cause of America and the Allies.

Mr. Daniels spoke of the value of the committee's work in acquainting the neutral world with the invincible purpose of the American people to fight the war to a successful conclusion, no matter what the sacrifice, and in disseminating throughout the world the story of America's vast preparations.

Secretary Wilson declared that the work of the committee, chiefly through its organization of four-minute men, helped in great measure to sustain the morale of the working forces of the country at the high pitch which had marked labor's support of the fighting forces.

WILSON HEEDS JEWISH PLEA.

Will Bear in Mind the Question of Rights in Rumania.

President Wilson will give full consideration at the Peace Conference to the question of the rights of the Jews in Rumania, according to a letter from him to Reuben Fink, Washington correspondent of The American Hebrew, which appears in yesterday's issue of that publication. The letter is in response to one which Mr. Fink wrote to Mr. Wilson, and in which he said, representing the American Union of Rumanian Jews:

"The American representatives at the coming Peace Conference will participate in the treaty or treaties that will affect the future of Rumania. We therefore appeal to you to use your good offices in protecting the rights and privileges of the Jews in Rumania."

Mr. Wilson's letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Nov. 18, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Fink:

I appreciate the gravity of the questions to which you allude in your letter of Nov. 16, and beg you to believe that I shall have those questions very much in mind in the work which lies before us in the making of peace.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

TO SEND PEACE NEWS.

Stone to Head The Associated Press Staff at Conference.

The Associated Press announced yesterday that its staff at the Peace Conference would be as follows:

Melville E. Stone, General Manager; Elmer Roberts, Chief of the Paris Bureau; Robert M. Collins, Chief of the London Bureau; Charles T. Thompson, Charles E. Kloeber, Salvatore Cortesi, Chief of the Rome Bureau; L. O. Probert, Chief of the Washington Bureau; S. B. Conger, former Chief of the Berlin Bureau; Edwin M. Hood, Robert Berry, F. B. Grundy, J. N. Bouman, Burge McFall, James P. Howe, Philip M. Powers, Stuart Maroney, S. F. Wader, and T. T. Toppin.

Czernin Explains Alleged Peace Move

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28.—Vienna newspapers publish a letter from Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, explaining an alleged American peace offer in December, 1917. He says that it was one of many cases in which unauthorized private individuals tried to accelerate the return of peace. In this particular case, he says, a manufacturer made overtures, but was unable to prove that he was accredited by the American or any other government.

American Delegates to the Peace Conference.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. © Harris & Ewing. | Secretary of State Lansing. © Harris & Ewing. | President Wilson. © Underwood & Underwood. | Colonel Edward M. House. | Henry White.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS WATCHED IN LONDON

Controversy Over His Peace Trip Followed with Eager Interest by British.

VIEWED AS POLITICAL ROW

Fear in Some Quarters That Its Echoes May Help to Further German Schemes.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Cablegrams relating to the controversy in America over the President's European trip and his policies are followed here with keen interest. In recent speeches a number of public men have proclaimed their hope that Mr. Wilson would come to England, and the question of extending an official tribute to him by dispatching a battle cruiser squadron to meet the George Washington at sea and escort her into British waters has been discussed.

Although it is now believed that President Wilson will go direct to France, some such action on the part of the Admiralty is strongly advocated by those who hold that Great Britain's control of the seas has been the dominating factor which made it possible for the President now to cross the Atlantic on a peace mission out of which it is hoped to safeguard the freedom of the world.

The American controversy is viewed with mild speeches. The Thanksgiving Day speeches dwelt on the closer ties between the English-speaking Commonwealths created by the war, and there was a common expression of opinion by Canadian and British spokesmen that, with all allowances made for diversities of national interests and competitions, it was unthinkable that on any fundamental issue the British and American points of view could ever be found irreconcilable.

Political antagonisms are believed here to be responsible for at least something of the intentions which were attributed to Mr. Wilson by Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Wickerahm, but some fears are expressed that, unless the air be cleared speedily by an explicit statement from the President, echoes of the controversy heard over here will have a reverberation which will help play Germany's game of division of the Allies. The President's address to Congress before his departure is awaited with as vivid interest as any of his previous pronouncements.

In most responsible quarters there is no dimunition of confidence felt in the President, but the nervousness, which at previous critical periods has displayed itself in superficial aspects here and there, is inevitable.

KATO HEADS JAPANESE PARTY.

Former Foreign Minister Accompanied by Vice Admiral Takeshita.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Viscount Kato, former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will head the delegation to the peace conference at Versailles, according to unofficial advices reaching Washington today from Japan.

Vice Admiral Isam Takeshita, Vice Chief of the General Naval Staff, will be a member of the delegation, and will be accompanied by his aide, Captain Kichihuro Nomura.

The military representatives for Japan will be Major Gen. Nara of the Japanese General Army Staff.

Press dispatches from Tokio several days ago said that Marquis Kinmochi Saionji, former Premier, would head the delegation.

Takeshita and Nomura are well known in Washington. The Vice Admiral was naval attaché here from 1903 to 1907, and also came to Washington as adviser to Viscount Ishii, who headed the Japanese Mission sent to this country soon after America entered the war. Captain Nomura was naval attaché here from 1915 until a few months ago.

ITALY'S GREETING TO WILSON.

Will Make Him an Honorary Citizen of Piedmont Provinces.

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 29.—President Wilson will be made an honorary citizen of all the townships in the Piedmont Provinces of Northern Italy. Copies of the respective resolutions granting freedom of the towns to him will be handed to the President at a solemn ceremony when he passes through Turin on his way to Rome.

The itinerary of President Wilson's trip to Europe, the primary object of which is to attend the Peace Congress at Paris, has not yet been officially announced.

"GIVE US A JUST PEACE," GERMANS ASK WILSON

Pictures of President, Seen by American, Bore Words of Special Appeal.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—Pictures of President Wilson are being displayed in various parts of Germany, bearing on them the words, "You gave us an armistice, now give us a just peace," according to an American who has been as far as Frankfort.

Everywhere, the American says, he was received with courtesy. The civilians crowded about his automobile, and many who spoke English asked if it were true that President Wilson planned to visit Germany in the interest of the common people.

BAVARIAN DISCLOSURES STIR EX-CHANCELLOR

Bethmann Hollweg Says He Deprecated Austria's Serbian Note —Wants Full Inquiry.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor at the outbreak of the war, is eager for an investigation into his share in the origin of the conflict, according to a statement he has made to the North German Gazette of Berlin, as quoted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen.

The former Chancellor in his statement refers to the Bavarian revelations regarding the origin of the war and protests against the publication of fragmentary extracts from documents and the deductions made from these.

He admits that Germany was not surprised at Austria's action regarding Serbia, but declares that he was not aware of the text of the ultimatum before it was dispatched, and that when he saw it he regarded it as too severe, both in its tone and as to the demands made.

The ex-Chancellor says he is anxiously awaiting the day when his case may be judged by an impartial Governmental tribunal.

"We will admit our errors," he adds, "but will not allow ourselves to be forced to make untrue confessions."

SOLF CALLS BRITISH HAUGHTY

Declares That Lansdowne and Henderson Have Been "Silenced."

LONDON, Nov. 29, (British Wireless Service.)—A condensed report of the session of representatives of the German Federal States in Berlin early this week is given in the German Wireless Service of Nov. 27. The attacks on Dr. Solf, the Foreign Secretary, and Mathias Erzberger are omitted from this report, but it includes an account of Dr. Solf's speech.

The Foreign Minister is quoted as saying, among other things:

"In England a haughty spirit of victory prevails. Even Lord Lansdowne and Arthur Henderson have been silenced, and Lord Robert Cecil's resignation may presumably be attributed to his attitude toward the League of Nations."

It is pointed out here that Lord Robert Cecil publicly stated that he resigned on no grounds of foreign policy whatsoever. He expressed himself as being in full agreement with the whole policy of the Government, with the one exception of its attitude toward the question of the act for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Welsh Church.

HIGH MORTALITY IN BERLIN.

15,397 More Deaths Than Births Among Civilians Last Year.

BERLIN, Nov. 27, (Associated Press.)—The vital statistics of Berlin, the publication of which has been prohibited since the war began, are now available. They disclose the almost catastrophic effect of the war's privations on the people.

The excess of births over deaths in 1913 was 12,766. In 1916 there was an excess of deaths over births of 4,440, and there were 15,397 more deaths than births in 1917.

These figures do not include the soldiers who died at the front or in hospitals. The total number of deaths in 1917 was 7,000 more than in the previous year, despite the fact that Berlin's population had decreased 70,000.

DUTCH CONSUL RESIGNS AS PROTEST ON KAISER

Geijsbeek Says Holland Plans Propaganda Here to Defend Its Course.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—John B. Geijsbeek, Consul for Holland for the States of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, announced tonight that he had mailed his resignation to the Dutch Legation at Washington because of his Government's action in harboring the former German Emperor and because of other acts of the Netherlands Government during the war.

Mr. Geijsbeek said that the Netherlands Government was preparing to conduct through its Consuls a newspaper campaign in the United States to "justify its action in giving shelter and protection to William Hohenzollern."

BOURBON PRINCE KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT

Antoine of Spanish Orleans Branch Fatally Hurt While Landing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Prince Antoine Gaston Philippe of Bourbon Orleans, great-grandson of King Louis Philippe of France, has died in a military hospital from injuries sustained in the fall of an airplane.

The Prince was flying from France to England and was forced to make a landing at Old Southgate. The airplane got out of control and collided with a cottage. The pilot of the machine was killed and the Prince was fatally hurt.

Prince Antoine was the son of Prince Gaston, Count d'Eu, and Princess Isabelle of Braganza. He was born in 1881, and early in the war was a Captain in the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

WILSON PEACE LEAGUE IDEA

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

mitted to build as many warships as any other nation.

These, in general, are believed to be the points of the American plan. They may be tentative and designed as a foundation for discussion, but on the whole they are understood to represent the American view of a practical scheme to prevent future wars among nations.

Some European statesmen are opposed to admitting Germany to a league of nations until she has served a period of probation and penance. One phase of this attitude is that Germany should suffer an economic boycott until the economic wants, including reconstruction of the invaded nations—France, Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania—have been satisfied before being admitted to full membership in the league. The impression is gained here that the United States Government will advocate the admission of Germany to the league. Certainly a strong inclination in that direction exists in official quarters in Washington.

WANTS AMERICA TO ACT WITH BRITAIN FOR PEACE

Borden Says These Two Nations Will Be Able to Prevent Wars.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Sir R. L. Borden, Canadian Premier, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society today, approved the plan to form a League of Nations, but insisted that England and America were able to command the peace of the world by acting together. He said:

"Let us have a League of Nations, if it can be realized, but at least let us have that understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two worldwide English-speaking commonwealths which will save humanity in years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering, and sacrifice of a war such as this.

"United by ties of race, language, literature, and tradition, the nations of the Britannic commonwealth and the States composing the great American Republic can command the peace of the world. They could have commanded it in July, 1914, if they had given Germany their joint warning. They, therefore, stand answerable to the world for the responsibilities imposed upon them.

"By their overwhelming power and unequaled influence, neither nation can divorce itself from these responsibilities. Let no minor consideration, no petty rivalry, and no unworthy distrust divide those who, united, can command the world's abiding peace."

America's share in winning the war was praised by Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

In a ringing address the Earl of Reading declared that Great Britain in the future would join America in celebrating Thanksgiving Day in memory of America's achievements in the war.

The banquet was the most elaborate held by the society since 1914, representatives of nearly all the associated nations being present. Henry E. Stoner presided, and the other speakers were Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of the American Embassy; Robert B. Skinner, American Consul General at London; the Belgian Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and Mrs. Curtis Brown, President of the American Club of London.

MERCIER VOICES OPTIMISM.

Thinks Belgian Religious Disputes Have Lost Their Old Violence.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—During the recent fetes Cardinal Mercier has been specially honored by the crowds wherever he has appeared, benign looking and imposing in his red robes. Free Masons and other traditional anticlericals have taken his hand.

I asked His Eminence whether this was a symptom of a permanent reconciliation between the Church and advanced democracy. The Cardinal replied that he thought the old controversies would be calmed by the present spirit. Religious education, he said, was the basis of the political dispute that had existed for more than 300 years in Belgium.

"I should like the English formula of real religious liberty adopted here," he said. "That would satisfy the Catholics, who claim that the right to vote should be accompanied by the right to choose the education of their children. They admit the principle of Government inspection in return for subsidy, but claim freedom in religious instruction."

The law, he said, was good, but had been turned to anti-clerical uses by the provincial authorities. Nevertheless Brussels during the war had shown a fine spirit of union and toleration, particularly in the National Committee.

His Eminence said he hoped that all parties would unite to pass measures against alcoholism and to promote better housing of the poor. Immense work for temperance amongst children had been done in this war, which, he thought, had raised the spiritual level. Chaplains had told him that no wounded soldier had refused their offices. The administration of the sacrament before each offensive had been an immense consolation. These simple gatherings in the trenches were instinct with the early Christian spirit. He felt that, though the Social Democracy had not come into line with the Church, anticlericalism as a creed was dead.

Funds were badly needed, the Cardinal said, to restore the free Catholic University of Louvain, the buildings of which had been destroyed by the Germans. Americans have promised to provide another library, but the institution is in debt, having no endowment.

GERMANS PROTEST OVER STRIKING COLORS

Admiral Says Treatment Was Not Chivalrous — Beatty Replies State of War Still Exists.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Admiral von Reuter, commander of the German fleet which surrendered to the Allies on Nov. 21, has protested against the order of Admiral Sir David Beatty of the British fleet, directing that the German flag be hauled down. He points out, according to an Admiralty statement, that internment in a British harbor is, under the terms of the armistice, equivalent to internment in a neutral port, where, in accordance with precedent, flags are allowed to remain hoisted. He adds:

"I esteem it unjustifiable and contrary to international custom to order the striking of the flag on German ships. Moreover, in my opinion, the order to strike the flag was not in keeping with the idea of chivalry between two honorable opponents."

Admiral Batty, calling attention to the fact that the armistice merely suspended hostilities, and that a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies, has replied:

"Under the circumstances, no enemy vessel can be permitted to fly its national ensign in British ports while under custody."

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The newspapers here have opened a discussion of the disposition of the surrendered German ships. One paper frankly urges a parceling of them among the Allies. In American circles here this idea is not well received, and the majority opinion favors sinking the ships. It is held that allotting them among the Allies would compromise the latter's moral position, and to some extent, at least, put them on a par with Germany in self-seeking.

On the other hand, if the German ships were destroyed, it would be a mighty token of victory for ideals, and the breaking up of militarism. From a purely American point of view the parceling out of the ships would not profit us. If the division were based on participation according to Admiral Sims's figures, our share would be less than 4 per cent.

Inasmuch as Great Britain would get practically the whole fleet, and, as the relative strength between our navy and others would have to be maintained, Americans here believe that the net result would be that America would have to build more warships than if the German fleet were sunk.

BELGIUM WANTS MACHINERY

That and Raw Materials Her Greatest Need, New Premier Says.

By CHARLES DAWBARN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—Victor Delacroix, the new Premier, received me this afternoon and outlined his political and economic views. He said that the greatest need of Belgium was for raw materials:

"England," he said, "has promised to treat us the same as her own subjects, and our Foreign Minister has received fresh assurances on this point from the British Government. I am hopeful of the result. Again, we want machinery of all sorts, for the boche has dismantled our installations. Thirdly, we need transport, both to receive supplies and to send them abroad. The vast scheme to provision Antwerp with necessities must fail if we lack ships."

The Premier said he hoped England would maintain her free trade policy and place no barrier in the way of Belgian goods.

"We cannot enter an Entente Zollveren or sign commercial treaties, for that implies similar favors to other countries. We must remain free and independent. I hope and believe that we shall remain neutral, but never in the sense of the old neutrality, which was forced upon us by the powers. We may enter alliances in the interest of the defense of our independence. A new era has begun."

"I trust England will cherish us for our sufferings. France has greatly enhanced her industries during the war because of her gigantic effort to supply the requirements of her army and population, but we were condemned to inactivity because to work meant helping Germany. Now we are eager to begin our reconstruction."

Speaking of his home program, M. Delacroix said that it was based on reconciliation. He had gained the adhesion of all parties—Socialists, as well as Liberals and Conservatives. It was a new sort of concentration, he said, for there was no bargaining. Each party had tried to find a solution in a common program of reconstruction. The Premier did not hide the difficulties of its operation, but he appeared confident of success. In the common suffering, he said, there must be equality of political privilege. The heroic resistance of the deported workmen who had returned mere bags of bones from their slavery in Germany had removed all opposition to their enjoyment of full suffrage.

The national unity, he said, must be made apparent in industrial life. His new plan is to enlist the aid of employers, financiers, and workmen in the various Ministries as experts in their respective fields. By this system workmen will become Councilors of State.

At the Ministry of Industry and Labor masters and men will meet and discuss their differences. Thus, M. Delacroix hopes, industrial strife will be avoided.

BAVARIAN BREAK ANGERS PRUSSIA

Premier Eisner Assailed in the Press as a Dreamer and a Non-German.

CAUSES COURIER'S ARREST

Baden Liberals Demand Rupture with Berlin — Inquiry on Cruelty to Prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 29.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, has caused the arrest of a German courier on his way to Austria, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingake Tidende. The courier's documents were seized.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—"Kurt Eisner is beginning to become a tremendous danger to Germany," says the Lokal-Anzeiger in commenting upon the Bavarian Premier's action in breaking off relations with the Berlin Foreign Office. A similar attitude is taken by the entire bourgeois press, and even the Socialist Vorwärts does not believe that Eisner has "taken the right road to assure the unity of the empire and obtain better peace conditions."

The Berlin press in general condemns him as an obstinate, impractical dreamer. It is declared that Eisner was born in Galicia and that there is some doubt about his German citizenship, and this is intensifying the opposition to him in some quarters.

Bavarian Catholics oppose him, and there is also opposition in certain Radical circles. Rachel Rabinowitz, a Jewess, writes to the Bavarian Courier as follows:

"Eisner is neither a German nor a Bavarian, but a Jew and a foreigner. It is a thoroughly sound feeling which makes the Bavarians object to being ruled by a foreigner. We Jews would object greatly if compelled to accept a non-Jewish head for a Jewish congregation."

All the newspapers except those of the Extremist Left declare that Eisner's attitude creates an intolerable situation, but they give no indication of the manner in which to deal with him.

Munich Demand to Oust Solf.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Socialist Council of Munich, a Berne dispatch says, has telegraphed to the Executive Committee of the Berlin Socialist Council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Minister; Philipp Scheidemann, Minister of Colonies, and Mathias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace. The telegram also invites the Berlin Council to overthrow a government which continues to place such persons in important positions.

Bavaria will probably ask to have separate plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations, and will claim conditions of a separate peace, says the Paris Matin, in commenting on the action of Bavaria in breaking off relations with the Government at Berlin.

The Liberal party in Baden has issued a proclamation demanding a complete breach with Berlin.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, former Imperial Chancellor, is favored as the first President of the German Republic by certain democratic circles in Baden, a Copenhagen dispatch says.

The Council of People's Commissaries in Berlin has appointed a commission to investigate charges that German treatment of prisoners of war has been contrary to international law. The commission includes Karl Trimborn, former Secretary of the Interior; Eduard Bernstein, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Prince Schoenach, Heinrich Dove, Privy Councilor, and representatives of several governmental departments. Professor Schmidking of Marburg University will act as Chairman.

The commission is ordered to take testimony under oath and expel guilty persons from the army. In certain conditions criminal prosecution may be ordered.

REPORT AIR FLEET WRECKED

Germans Said to Have Damaged 150 Demanded by Allies.

BASLE, Nov. 29.—One hundred and fifty airplanes which had been gathered at the Boeblingen airdrome, eleven miles southwest of Stuttgart, to be handed over to the Allies in accordance with the provisions of the armistice, have been rendered useless by order of the Revolutionary Committee, according to a Stuttgart dispatch received here.

FIND KAISER IS CULPABLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

not treat our prisoners with humanity are to be made responsible. I want this country to go to court with a clean conscience, and she will do so. There is not a stain on her record. We will not be afraid to appear before any tribunal.

"Now these are the things which we have to investigate. We mean that the investigation shall be an impartial one, a perfectly fair one. We also mean that it shall be a stern one, and that it shall go on to the final reckoning.

"We have got so to act now that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war will know what is awaiting them at the end of it. We shall have to see that this terrible war, which has inflicted so much destruction on the world, which has arrested the course of civilization and in many ways put it back, which has left marks on the minds, upon the physique and the hearts of myriads in many lands that this generation will not see obliterated—we must see by the action we take now, just fearless and relentless, that it is a crime that shall never again be repeated in the history of the world."

The Premier, in defending the Unionist members of the Cabinet, said he would trust those men who for two years had helped him to carry out great and progressive measures until he saw a better reason than he did now for suspecting them.

Asked, "What about free trade?" the Premier said:

"I am prepared to examine every problem, to cast aside any prejudices or preconceived ideas and examine them purely upon the facts as the war has revealed them to us."

Premiers on Way to London.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Premier Clemenceau will arrive in London Saturday. He will probably be accompanied by Marshal Foch and together they will meet Premier Lloyd George and the British Ministers. Premier Orlando of Italy and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Colonel E. M. House of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, will be in London at the same time.

The premiers of the Allied countries and the representatives of the United States are to examine into the peace situation during their visit to London.

ASQUITH BACKS FREE TRADE.

Former Premier Condemns Any Tampering with the Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith, in the course of an election address to his East Fife constituents, condemned any tampering with the essentials of free trade. He advocated the prompt introduction of home rule into Ireland and the undelayed removal of war restrictions upon personal liberty.

The ex-Premier dwelt upon the strengthened ties with the Dominions which had resulted from war comradeship. He said he expected a stimulated interimperial development of common resources and a more frequent and intimate interchange of counsel without in any way impairing local autonomy.

4,000,000 MEN LOST BY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Total Casualties in the War Include 800,000 Dead, of Whom 17,000 Are Officers.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded in the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including 17,000 officers.

Casualties in the British Indian Army during the war, according to figures given out here today, totaled 101,439, of which number 33,051 were killed, died of wounds or are missing. The wounded totaled 59,296 and 9,092 were taken prisoner. Most of the casualties were suffered in Mesopotamia.

The strength of the Indian Army at the outbreak of the war was 239,561. During the war 1,161,789 were recruited, of which 757,767 were combatants. The number of men sent overseas was 953,374.

The German losses were placed at 6,330,000 by the Socialist Vorwärts of Berlin on Nov. 20. The newspaper's estimate, which was unofficial, said that 1,580,000 German soldiers had been killed up to Oct. 31 and the fate of 260,000 was not known. Four million soldiers were wounded and 400,000 were prisoners.

The British losses in all theatres of activity, including killed, wounded, and missing, were officially placed at 3,049,991 on Nov. 19. Of the total 658,665 were killed, including 37,000 officers. An official announcement from London Wednesday said that 1,000,000 men had been killed or were dead through various causes, it being explained that the earlier total of killed did not include the men reported missing who actually lost their lives or those who died from sickness.

American casualties have been officially announced at totaling 236,117. Of this number 36,154 were killed and died from wounds. Slightly more than 17,000 deaths were from disease or causes not classified.

King of Italy to Visit Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 29, (Havas.)—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will visit Paris in December, according to an announcement made here today.

Necessary Yet Nameless

You know the name of your favorite soap, toothpowder, and numerous articles of food and clothing. But when you need an umbrella you do not ask for a particular brand, simply because you do not know of any. Yet THE DELINEATOR families spend yearly $855,000 for umbrellas—umbrellas enough to make a roof over 112 acres. And there are other articles of necessity not yet advertised. What do you make of interest to a million families?

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

TONE UP!

Keep your body well nourished, your blood pure and resistance high.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the ideal tonic because it nourishes and tones up the whole system.

Scott's should be used often by those inclined to weakness.

Be sure its Scott's Emulsion.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 18-62a

GERMANS BEGIN CROSSING RHINE

Troops Ahead of Americans Will Take More Than a Week in the Operation.

HAMPERED BY CONGESTION

Railroads Unable to Handle Heavy Traffic—Hindenburg Tries to Avoid Trouble.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 28, (Associated Press.)—General von der Marwitz's Fifth Army will begin crossing the Rhine tomorrow (Friday.) The crossing will require eight or nine days, according to reports reaching here. The movement is being carried out by three columns at points distant from one another.

According to the German plan, 200,000 men will be quartered daily at Frankfort, but accommodations for but 30,000 daily have been prepared. Congestion at Treves is reported, resulting in units proceeding on foot toward Coblenz. It was originally planned to move the troops toward Germany by rail. At other points it is said that the roads are unable to handle the extraordinary traffic and that thousands of troops are marching eastward after waiting days for trains. Apparently, the Germans are endeavoring to withdraw as rapidly as possible.

Copies of a proclamation by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, urging German soldiers and civilians to receive allied troops with "resignation and courtesy," have appeared in villages opposite the American lines. The proclamation says this is the best policy in view of the fact that Germany is no longer able to make resistance against the Allies.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 24, (Associated Press.)—American engineers crossed the frontier bridges between Luxemburg and Rhenish Prussia today at various points on the American front. They examined the bridge piers on both sides of the river for mines but none was found. The engineers went into Germany individually and in pairs and reported the bridges in good condition.

The ends of the bridges on the Luxemburg side are guarded by American troops. Civilians are permitted to pass back and forth provided they have passes issued by the officials in various villages along the line. There have been several instances where German soldiers and civilians asked permission to cross into Luxemburg, but the sentries would not permit them to cross unless they agreed to remain in Luxemburg until the army of occupation had moved into Rhenish Prussia. This precaution was taken as an ordinary war measure to prevent the opening of lines of communication between the Germans and the people within the American lines.

"LIBERTY CABBAGE" SERVED.

Only One Turkey in American Occupation Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 29, (by Courier to Nancy,) (Assdciated Press.)—"Liberty cabbage" made in Germany and there still known as sauerkraut has been served at many American army messes during the week, five carloads of the edible having been left behind by the withdrawing German army.

The Americans on entering Arlon, Belgium, last week, found a well-stocked supply depot which the Germans had left intact owing to the confusion of the retirement and lack of transportation. The five freight cars were loaded with barrels of the pickled cabbage, each barrel weighing 300 pounds. It is now being distributed among the messes of the various divisions.

In addition to the "Liberty cabbage" the Americans also took possession of several carloads of potatoes, many tons of turnips, and other perishables. These also were distributed and aided many mess sergeants in serving Thanksgiving dinners to the American troops.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 28, (Associated Press.)—Only one turkey was served on Thanksgiving Day in the entire American Army of Occupation. This was at the mess of fifteen far-sighted officers of the Bureau of Operations at the headquarters of the 3d Division at Remich. The turkey was purchased on Nov. 11, and was fattened for the feast today.

Other Thanksgiving dinners in the army varied according to the resourcefulness of the mess officers and the ingenuity of the cooks. Owing to transportation difficulties, the Quartermaster was unable to furnish the luxuries and trimmings which always mark the last Thursday in November.

While the Americans had plenty of wholesome and substantial food, from the enemy lines came further reports of hunger among the released allied prisoners, food riots among the defeated troops, and civilian privations.

At the mess of the staff officers of the Thirty-second Division a quarter of venison was served. It was a gift from a resident of Luxemburg, whose hunting preserve is near the Division Headquarters at Consdorf. The officers at Second Division Headquarters at Larochette had duck costing 40 to 50 francs a piece. Chicken took the place of turkey at the tables of the officers of the First Division at Canach. The chicken was nearly as expensive as duck. In some other divisions Luxemburg ham costing 20 francs a pound was served.

Among the men there was an abundant supply of beef, nuts and mincemeat. The cooks supplied doughnuts, cakes and other forms of sweets, and the quartermaster managed to get through extra rations of chocolates.

There were also many pools among the men to buy poultry from the farmers. Some of the troops along the Moselle bought pike or river trout.

ENVOYS AT THE HAGUE LOYAL TO EX-KAISER

German Legation Submits Outwardly to Berlin Council—Teutons Seek Dutch Trade.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns in neutral diplomatic circles that, although the Minister and other members of the German Legation at The Hague have acknowledged the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, they are all true to the Kaiser and do not consider the present régime permanent.

Referring to the present Government leaders, a member of the legation said: "The Government leaders! Who knows who the Government leaders will be in ten days?"

Discussing Dr. Solf's rumored resignation, the speaker continued that it was stupidity, and would be regretted except by ultra-Socialist circles, as the Entente had already begun negotiations with Solf, and the new elements would create more distrust on the side of the Entente.

Karl Minister, a German-American who had been imprisoned in Germany since the beginning of the war, was liberated and sent to Holland yesterday, but as his papers were not in order he was sent back to Germany. According to the German Legation, Minister is a dangerous and undesirable revolutionary, and was imprisoned for revolutionary activities. It is impossible that he is also considered undesirable by the Dutch, owing to the revolutionary danger. At the time of his arrest a considerable question arose as to whether he was not dragged across the frontier by the Germans.

The Germans are trying to place large orders with Dutch firms before peace is signed or the terms are announced. The orders are for delivery after the war, often over an indefinite period or as much as five years. Big German manufacturers of electrical machinery and appliances are the most active, a striking example being the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft. The Germans believe that the peace terms will not affect orders.

BRITISH WAR PLANTS TURNED TO PEACE USES

Munition Factories Making Needles Now—Early Demobilization for 'Pivotal' Industries.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—F. G. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, in a statement regarding the turning over of munition factories to the production of peace materials, says the problem facing the British manufacturers is not nearly so serious as that which confronted them when they were asked to turn from peace to war production.

Three munition firms at Leicester, Elkeston, and Nottingham and three at Loughborough are taking up the manufacture of hosiery needles, imported from Germany before the war, Mr. Kellaway continues. Another Leicester munition plant will produce hose-suspender fittings, also formerly imported from Germany. There are several cases where manufacturers who were producing airplane motors will make engines for motor cars, while one concern which made shells is turning to the manufacture of shoe machinery.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne an airplane firm will take up the manufacture of house furniture and will give work to 5,000 persons, while another factory in the same city will change from the making of guns to the building of locomotives—a new industry which will give employment to 5,000. A firm at Burnley which was manufacturing guns will make electric fittings, and a Sheffield plant from the manufacture of shells will turn to the making of files and springs, employing 1,000 workmen. A plant which has ceased the manufacture of copper bands for shells will turn out dairy utensils, while another which was engaged in assembling airplanes will devote its activities to the making of iron valves.

A Birmingham firm is changing from the production of fuses and airplane parts to the manufacture of motor accessories. At Matlock another firm is arranging to make cream separators, now largely imported.

Reminders to the public that a general demobilization has not yet begun, and that the naval and military situation does not admit of any general release of men from the forces have been issued by the British Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry.

When the general demobilization does begin, it is announced, priority will be given to officers and men who have definite employment awaiting them. Strictly limited numbers of men, however, will be released before the general demobilization for "pivotal" industries and professions, which include machinemakers, agriculturists, bootmakers, brickmakers, cementmakers, builders, miners, wharfmen, foodmakers, papermakers, railway men, shipbuilders, ship brokers, overseas commercial agents, accountants, and architects.

BRITISH NEAR AACHEN.

Approaching in Their Advance the Ancient Capital of Charlemagne.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—"Our advanced troops reached the German frontier along the whole of the front from just north of the Duchy of Luxemburg to the neighborhood of Eupen," says the British official communication issued today.

Eupen is about ten miles south of Aix-la-Chapelle, (called Aachen by the Germans,) the ancient capital of Charlemagne.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES TELL OF BRUTALITY

Spat Upon in Germany and Forced to Work on Starvation Wages.

ONE MURDERED IN A MINE

Eight Captured at Seicheprey Reach England After a Journey Through Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Eight Americans who were taken prisoners of war, the first men of this class to reach London, arrived here this morning. They are Corporal Thomas Barry, Frank Butler, and Corporal John Bathgate, all of New Haven; William Lilly of Southington, Conn.; Corporal Leach Whitehead of Jeffrey, Ky.; William O'Sullivan of Forestville, Conn.; James Epitochelle of North Providence, R. I.; and Corporal Lee Roy Congleton of Philadelphia.

They are members of the 102d Infantry, captured in April at Seicheprey. Congleton was injured in the shoulder, Barr in the knee, and Lilly in the eye. All three men were placed in various hospitals, but later rejoined the other prisoners, who were taken first to Conflans for a week, then to Darmstadt for five weeks, to Limburg for three months, and then to the Opladen work camp. They were attached to the Friedrichsfield Camp until their release on Nov. 15.

All the men said that they had been forced to work hard and had received insufficient food. They would have starved if it had not been for the American Red Cross packages which were received at long intervals. English prisoners tried to aid them, but the Germans prevented this.

The men said they were supposed to get an American Red Cross package weekly, but they were lucky if the Germans permitted this monthly. Even the packages received were looted, according to the prisoners, especially of soap.

Their treatment was varied in the different camps. In Darmstadt they endured civilian insults. While working on the roads they were often spat upon. After the armistice was signed guards and civilians "got down on their knees to us," they said. Limburg was called the "Mystery Camp," owing to numerous disappearances of prisoners, whose fate was never known.

The Americans everywhere observed a scarcity of men for heavy work, women doing the tasks in lumberyards and on the railroads with picks and shovels and unloading coal. Lilly said the women and men looked alike, and as far as the girls were concerned, "you would not know that they were girls."

At Opladen the women worked pushing freight cars at 6 cents a day, said Lilly. He added that thirty American prisoners were shipped to a coal mine. Here it was reported that a Corporal named Lucien, whose regiment is unknown, refused to enter the pit. German guards pushed him over the brink and he was killed by the fall. He was buried the next day.

The American prisoners experienced considerable illness. Several of them suffered from influenza. The men were permitted to write two letters or four postal cards monthly, but were allowed to receive only two.

Four days after the armistice was signed the men were taken to Friedrichsfeld and then to Holland, whence they sailed from Rotterdam on the 18th. They arrived at Ripon, England, Nov. 24. Except for an average loss in weight of ten pounds each, all the men were in good health and spirits. They will be sent to camp at Winchester.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Deputy Fernand Merlin in the Chamber of Deputies today, in the course of a lively debate in which he deplored German treatment of prisoners of war, urged the Government to penetrate into Germany and bring back prisoners in automobiles.

"In the face of Germany's systematic default," said M. Merlin, "we must not abandon our unfortunate prisoners. We must penetrate into Germany and not alone control the prison camps, but care for the prisoners and repatriate them, bringing them back by the use of medical automobiles."

BLEW UP U-BOAT IN THE TAY

British Detected Submarine's Attempt to Blow Up Bridge.

DUNDEE, Nov. 29, (via Montreal.)—Details of how an attempt by a German submarine to blow up the bridge over the Tay at Dundee some time ago was frustrated are published by The Dundee Advertiser. A British airman observed a large submarine lying on the sandy bottom of the river near Dundee.

An alarm was immediately given, and numerous mine sweepers and destroyers were soon in the vicinity. The wire ropes of the sweepers struck their mark and a depth charge was lowered. A patrol boat then dropped a very heavy charge, which exploded with tremendous force. Oil and wreckage came to the surface, and divers afterward found thirteen dead German sailors.

Two guns and a large part of the wreckage salved are now on exhibition in Dundee.

RESTRICT FOREIGN MAIL.

New Regulations Affecting the Use of Non-Postage Stamps.

Postmaster Patten said yesterday that the following countries had refused to admit to their mail articles bearing non-postage "Christmas" stamps or other adhesive charity stamps or labels, unless regular postage thereon was prepaid, and unless such stamps were affixed to the back and not to the front of the letter or parcel: Brazil, British East Africa, Uganda, Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British North Borneo, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Guatemala, Union of South Africa, Jamaica, Mauritius and dependencies, Montserrat, Nevis, Norway, Southern Nigeria, Portugal, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, British Somaliland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, (British,) Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia.

Unless the conditions are complied with the articles will be returned to the sender. The names and addresses of senders must be placed on all mail for foreign countries.

FRANK LUKE, FLIER, DEAD.

Fiancee Receives News of Missing American's Fate.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 29.—A letter received here today by his fiancée, Miss Mary Repson, from the International Red Cross, said that Frank Luke, American aviator of Phoenix, Ariz., who had been reported missing since Sept. 29, had just been reported dead in a message sent from Germany to the Paris office of the Red Cross.

Luke started out in the rain on the night of Sept. 29 to attack enemy balloons. Three were seen afire soon after he started his flight. He did not return.

Canadian Pacific's Long Honor Roll.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's roll of honor, announced today, shows that up to October 1, 731 Canadian Pacific officers and employes had been killed and 1,575 wounded since the war began, a total of 2,306. The service flag of the company shows that 9,497 employes joined the colors.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk is very digestible.—Advt.

1,100 JEWS MURDERED IN LEMBERG POGROMS

Hundreds Burned to Death in a Synagogue or Shot in Flight—600 Houses Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Eleven hundred Jews were killed during the recent massacre in Lemberg, according to dispatches in the Berlin newspapers transmitted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News.

Hundreds of Jews are said to have barricaded themselves in a synagogue, which was set afire. Those who attempted to escape from this refuge were fired upon.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29.—At the office of the Jewish News Agency it was announced today that in the pogroms last Friday and Sunday in Lemberg, Galicia, the Jewish suburbs and other parts of the city were destroyed. Bombs were thrown on 600 Jewish houses and several thousand persons were killed, it was asserted.

Confirmatory Cables Reach Here.

Julian W. Mack, President of the Zionist Organization of America, and Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, issued a joint statement yesterday in which they say that the organizations they represent have received from authoritative and unprejudiced sources in Copenhagen, Amsterdam, London, and The Hague explicit cablegrams substantiating reports of pogroms in Galicia and various parts of Poland and Rumania.

The statement, which was issued in reply to denials of the authenticity of reports of pogroms by the Polish National Committee and the Polish National Department, also asks for the appointment of an interallied and American commission to investigate these reports.

"The American Jewish Committee and the Zionist Organization of America deny that the Jews are in any way unfriendly to Polish independence. Their sole desire has been to secure for the Jews of Poland equal civil, political, and religious rights and to safeguard the rights of all minorities," the statement says.

EDMOND ROSTAND VERY ILL.

French Poet and Dramatist Is Suffering from Pneumonia.

PARIS, Nov. 29, (Havas.)—Edmond Rostand is very ill from pneumonia. The condition of the distinguished author is said to be alarming.

Edmond Rostand, French poet and dramatic author, was born at Marseilles April 1, 1868, the son of Eugene and Angele Gayet Rostand. His first publication was a volume of poems, "Les Musardises," in 1890, and reprinted, with a number of hitherto unpublished poems, twenty years later. Subsequent works include "Ode à la Grece," "Un Soir a Hernani," "Les Mots." He was also the author of a number of plays, including "Les Romanesques," "La Princesse Lointaine," "La Samaritaine," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," "Chantecler," and "Le Bois Sacre."

EPIROTS ISSUE APPEAL.

Ask Restoration of Northern Province as a Free State.

The Italian Government is charged with depriving the people of Northern Epirus of their freedom in a telegram sent to President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Venizelos by the Pan Epirotic Union in America yesterday. The message, made public here through the Greek Bureau of Information, says that representatives in the United States invested with power by the Epirots had proclaimed at Worcester, Mass., today the union of Northern Epirus with Greece. It appeals to the Government of the United States to recognize this "national decision of the Pan Epirotic Union of America in behalf of the inhabitants of Northern Epirus."

The message sets forth that in 1914 these people, both Christians and Mussulmen, resisted the invasion of their province by Albanian forces and accomplished a revolution which was recognized by all the great powers in the protocol of Corfu. This, it is asserted, established Northern Epirus "as a free and autonomous State, with Greek as the official language." After the entrance of Italy into the war, the message says, Italian forces expelled from the province the native forces and Greek troops which had come "at the urgent call of the autonomous State, which was in danger from hordes of Albanian irregulars."

ICE HEARING POSTPONED.

Magistrate McAdoo Denies John Doe Proceedings.

Hearing on the complaint against the Washington Heights Ice Corporation, 168th Street and Jumel Place, charged with manufacturing ice without a license from the State Ice Controller, scheduled for yesterday afternoon before Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, was adjourned to Dec. 9, when testimony will be taken. Magistrate McAdoo announced that the hearing would be confined strictly to the question whether the defendant had a license, thus eliminating the suggestion of a John Doe investigation into the so-called ice trust.

The summons was issued by Magistrate McAdoo on complaint of State Ice Controller B. B. Odell. Magistrate McAdoo explained that as Chapter 4 of the laws of 1918 says that no one shall manufacture artificial ice without a license, the hearing will be confined to whether or not the defendant had a license, and would not involve the question of whether or not Mr. Odell, in the exercise of the larger powers given him by this act, "acted unwisely, improperly, or unjustly in refusing the license."

Max D. Steuer, counsel for the company, said the corporation had obtained a license, and that it had not been canceled, or, if it had been revoked, no notice had ever been given of the fact.

POINCARE TOASTS BRITISH ALLIANCE

Assures King George It "Will Find New Utility in Peace Negotiations."

PARIS CONTINUES FETES

Crowds Cheer the Royal Passage from One Official Function to Another.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—King George, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, took a short walk in the streets of Paris this morning, and then went to the British Embassy. Afterward they attended a luncheon at the Foreign Office. The other guests were the allied Ambassadors in Paris, members of the French Cabinet, President Deschanel of the Chamber of Deputies, and President Dubost of the Senate.

After the luncheon King George and the Princes, accompanied by President Poincaré, the Ministers, and other officials, proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville. M. Clemenceau, who was slightly indisposed, was not present.

All along the route the King was greeted enthusiastically. When he arrived in the inner yard of the Hôtel de Ville several addresses were made, welcoming him to Paris and felicitating him on the victory over the Central Powers. King George, speaking in French, thanked the Government and people for their reception and expressed satisfaction that Paris had suffered so little from the trials it had undergone.

After the King had signed the "Golden Book" of the City of Paris he left the Hôtel de Ville and returned to the Foreign Office. Again the populace cheered him enthusiastically. Marshal Joffre also had a warm reception from the crowds. His carriage was surrounded by cheering throngs, and it was necessary for the gendarmes to make a passageway so that the Marshal might regain his position in the procession.

Tonight at the British Embassy King George gave a dinner in honor of President Poincaré. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Sharp, Colonel Edward M. House and Mrs. House, and Captain Andre Tradieu, French High Commissioner in the United States, were among the fifty-eight guests.

At the dinner given to King George at the Elysée Palace last night by President Poincaré, the President, in toasting the royal guest declared that Great Britain by her naval, military, and moral effort durting the war had added an incomparable chapter to her splendid history. He praised the work of the British Army and the efforts of the British Navy, concluding:

"The pre-war friendship has changed into an active alliance which will find in the peace negotiations a new utility. We have suffered together and won together, and are united forever."

The King, in proposing the health of President Poincaré, said:

"Mr. President, I congratulate you and the noble French nation upon the great victory that has been achieved, in which my Generals and armies are proud to have taken part. In the life-and-death conflict in which our nations have been together engaged for civilization and for right against the methods of barbarism and the forces of destruction, the French and British peoples have learned in unity of purpose to appreciate each other and their respective ideals.

"They have created a union of hearts and an identity of interests that, I trust, will ever grow closer and contribute materially to the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilization."

COUP FEARED IN PEKING.

Return of Tun Chi-jui to Power Believed to be Planned.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Nov. 29.—Prolongation of the Northern Tuchuns' stay in Peking is causing uneasiness, fears being entertained that they intend to secure the return to the Premiership of Tun Chi-jui, who opposes conciliation of the South. However, the President continues to strive for reunion.

A peace conference is to be held at Nanking under the style of a Conference of Reorganization of the Nation. The selection of a Chairman is a daring experiment, as Tien Wen li's political leaning is obscure.

COOKS TO GET MORE PAY.

Restaurants Will Grant Increases, Federation Official Says.

Otto Wagner, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, said yesterday that he had been assured by the Society of Restaurateurs that its members would grant the demands for wage increases for waiters and cooks.

This accomplished, the union, it was said, would renew its fight with the Hotel Men's Association by calling a general strike of 10,000 waiters, women dining room and kitchen workers employed in the 100 hotels controlled by the employers' association.

At a meeting of the Hotel Association held yesterday it was decided to furnish help through their employment agency in the Cambridge Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, to any of the members upon request.

French Ban on German Currency.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of German bank notes, coins, or any other monetary medium.

SOLD OLD CLOTHING FOR FABULOUS SUMS

American Diplomat From Vienna Says Commonest Necessaries Are Lacking There.

BERNE, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—Food was so expensive in Vienna that a slender, unpalatable, and unsatisfactory meal cost from $4 up. Clothes were so scarce that a mediocre suit sold at $500, while a pair of shoes cost from $60 to $90. The commonest necessaries of livelihood were so difficult to obtain that one had to stand in line for hours for a chance to purchase a tiny portion at an exorbitant price.

Such was the condition of affairs in Vienna just before the armistice was concluded, as related to the correspondent by the last American to leave Austria. He is a member of the Diplomatic Service who was assigned to remain at the Austrian capital when war was declared, and has just come to Switzerland.

No story yet told of the conditions in Vienna can even remotely approximate the actual facts as described by this eye-witness, who gave, perhaps unconsciously, a dramatic climax to his account by the statement that despite the indescribable sufferings and hardships, Vienna still has horse racing, attended by greater crowds than in peace times. These crowds walk eight miles to the racetrack and bet thousands of crowns instead of hundreds, as formerly, in their feverish desire to forget the misery caused by the war.

Austria quit, declares the American diplomat, because it was a physical impossibility to continue further. Not only was Austria without food, but without the commonest necessaries. It faced Winter in almost literal nakedness, so scarce had clothing become.

Before he left Vienna the correspondent's informant disposed of nearly every article of clothing he possessed. The demand for clothing may be judged from the fact that he realized from $3 to $4 each for neckties four years old and which originally cost $1 apiece; $100 for a ten-year-old suit costing $25, $200 for a Tuxedo costing $100, and $100 each for three suits bought in Vienna three years before and which were shiny, ragged and wornout.

Old socks, costing $1.25 and which had been darned, sold for $5 a pair. An overcoat two and a half years old, which cost $32, sold for $110. Badly worn and repaired shoes with cuts in the uppers brought $10. Two-year-old shirts costing $4 brought $16 each. Soft collars went for $10. A three-year-old topcoat brought $46.

M'ADOO INDIFFERENT TO THE PRESIDENCY

"I Would Not Turn Over My Hand for Any Office," He Says—Sees Bryan in Asheville.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 29.—Spending an hour here today to inspect Grove Park Inn, with a possible view to spending his vacation there on retiring from office in January, Secretary McAdoo called on William J. Bryan unexpectedly at the Bryan home and was met by the ex-Secretary attired in a smoking jacket. Mr. Bryan said:

"We can lose most titles, but we both now have a title no one can take away from us, that of "ex."

"Mr. McAdoo laughed about what he had previously said when asked about his possible candidacy for President.

"I would not turn my hand over for any office," he said. "I am grateful to the American people for their support in trying times, and I would rather have their esteem and confidence than any office in their gift."

In reply to a question, Mr. McAdoo made a joking remark that if he ever was a candidate he would not be of the type of "my friend Henry Ford" and do nothing to help himself win.

MME. BRESHKOVSKAYA COMING TO AMERICA

Will Seek Interview with President Wilson—Denounces Kolchak as Czarist.

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 28, (Associated Press.)—Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who was recently reported to have been killed, has arrived here on her way to the United States, where she hopes to see President Wilson and explain to him her conception of the needs of the Russian people.

She declares that Admiral Kolchak is a Czarist whom the people will not tolerate, and that there are a hundred million persons outside the Bolshevist and imperialist elements who demand the formation of a Constituent Assembly. Mme. Breshkovskaya says that the Ufa Directorate was composed of patriotic men who knew they were the victims of a conspiracy when they entered the All-Russian Government, but, lacking finances and other means, they had no other recourse.

After eight months of hiding in Petrograd and Moscow, Mme. Breshkovskaya went to Ufa disguised as a peasant. She traveled 600 miles by wagon through Bolshevist country. The Bolsheviki, according to Mme. Breshkovskaya, hounded her worse than the Czar's police ever did. She will leave Saturday for Japan.

WILL IGNORE KOLCHAK.

Ufa Government Says It Will Uphold All-Russian Government.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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EKATERINBURG, Nov. 26, (via Vladivostok, Nov. 29.)—The American, Italian, and Japanese Consuls at Czech headquarters have been informed by the Ufa Government that they will not support Admiral Kolchak as Dictator, but will fight for recognition of the All-Russian Government. This appeal was forwarded today to Consul General Harris, who ermains at Omsk.

General Semenoff telegraphed Dr. Teusler that the American Red Cross work communications would not be interfered with at Chita.

SHIPPING GOODS TO RUSSIA.

Three Cargoes of Commodities Sent to U. S. Russian Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Three vessels laden with commodities have already been sent by the War Trade Board to Siberia for the new United States Russian Bureau, incorporated, which the board organized at the direction of the President for the purpose of helping the Russians to help themselves in stabilizing the economic situation in that turbulent country. The ships were sent to the new company's representatives in Vladivostok. More vessels will be sent, and the board asks that persons interested in shipments and Russian trade, will address the Russian Bureau for detailed information.

The company will engage in the business of exporting to Russia and Siberia agricultural implements, shoes, clothing, and other commodities which the Russian population need, bringing back Russian and Siberian raw materials in return.

The Russian Bureau, incorporated, has a capital stock of $5,000,000, all of which has been issued and fully paid in cash out of Government bonds. The stock is owned in its entirety by the United States Government.

REDS INVADING FOR FOOD.

Told by Army Chief to Get It in "Rich Baltic Provinces."

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 28.—The commander of the Bolshevist army in Northern Russia has exhorted his followers to invade the rich Baltic provinces to obtain provisions.

It is reported that German troops have partially abandoned the Narva front, and are asking that they be returned to Germany. German forces which have been at Dunaburg, 110 miles southeast of Riga, are leaving. Russian prisoners of war who have returned to the city are causing serious disorders.

The new Cabinet of Esthonia is of strong Socialistic proclivities and is supported by a Labor Council which is dominated by the Bolsheviki. The situation there is said to be very grave and speedy help is necessary.

ALLIED FLEET AT ODESSA.

Prince Dolgoroukoff Now Commands Troops of Ukraine.

KIEV, Nov. 29, (via Amsterdam.)—The British cruiser Agamemnon, accompanied by French and British torpedo boats, arrived at Odessa on Nov. 26.

The Hetman of the Ukraine has issued a decree placing General Prince Dolgoroukoff, in command of all the Ukrainian troops, in succession to General Keller.

DR. ZUCKER GOES TO JAIL.

Socialist, Charged with Sedition, Fails to Get $20,000 Bail.

Dr. Morris Zucker, a dentist, one of the best-known Socialists in Brooklyn, was sent to Raymond Street Jail last night in default of $20,000 bail by United States Commissioner Felix Reifschneider, charged with sedition.

Zucker was arrested at his home by United States Marshal James M. Power, on complaint of an agent of the Army Intelligence Bureau who attended a meeting of Socialists on Thanksgiving evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

In the complaint Zucker is alleged to have asserted in a speech that stories of atrocities committed by German officers and soldiers were circulated by the "capitalists" in this country to advance their own purposes, and that "Our capitalist classes are masters whose hands are directing the lifeblood of 10,000,000 human beings—soldiers—in their efforts to control the world."

"In Europe the Socialist is not afraid of shedding human blood," Zucker is accused of telling his audience. "It is only a question of shedding blood with the proper forces, and while I confess that I claimed exemption in America, if I were in Germany or Russia I would be only too proud to fight in the front-line trenches. The American soldiers are make-believe soldiers."

The maximum penalty on conviction is twenty years in prison and a fine of $10,000.

WARNS OF WAGE LIMIT.

McAdoo Tells of Protests Against Railroad Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Director General McAdoo, in a letter to G. H. Hines, Chairman of the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, approving the decision not to make the wage increases to certain classes of employes who had already received one advance retroactive, indicates that his policy will be against any further general increase in railroad wages. He says:

"I have not hesitated to announce decisions which involved immense increases in the wages of railroad employes throughout the country, estimated at over $500,000,000. These increases must be paid by the people of the United States, and in order to pay them I some time ago announced large increases in freight and passenger rates.

"Numerous protests against these have been made by shippers and farmers and other organizations throughout the country, and warn us all that we must keep our demands within reasonable limits, because there is a point beyond which the public will not sustain us in raising wages.

"We cannot justify to the American people the great increase in wages and the immense improvement in working conditions already granted unless every employe proves by his work that he is worthy of it. I want the men to prove themselves worthy of it, and I believe they will."

Religious Notices will be found on Page 16.

BERLIN ASKS AND GETS ABDICATION

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

scene as "surely worthy the painter's brush," no description of the reunion has become public.

Count von Bentinck points out his delicate position and declines to answer questions regarding Herr and Frau Hohenzollern, giving as his reason that the Dutch Government is the host, and that he has no right to make known the details of the daily life of the visitors.

The former Emperor is surrounded by a band of trusty retainers who may be relied upon to keep their mouths closed. The arrival of his wife caused little excitement in the village and no display of the gendarmerie, as there were few persons at the station to witness her debarkation from the train.

FIND GERMANY TRANSFORMED.

Travelers Reaching Switzerland Tell of Private Soldiers' Power.

BERNE, Nov. 27, (Associated Press.)—The amazing changes in Germany, especially to those who know the stern system of former days, are illustrated by many stories brought to Switzerland from Germany by travelers.

A Dutch diplomatic courier tells of his first trip after the break up of the Empire. He was unable to get further than Cologne because there was no room in the railway trains. The courier went to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to apply for a seat on a southbound train. He found a group of common soldiers seated in a big room, joking and smoking.

The leader of the soldiers asked the courier what kind of treatment the German couriers received in Holland. On learning that each of them received an entire railway compartment, the soldier said he guessed the Dutch should have the same privilege in Germany. He told the courier to go to the Military Commandant's office.

There the courier found an old-time officer who at first sternly refused permission. He granted it instantly, however, when told that the soldiers had given their permission. The officer told the courier to be sure to get a visé from the council before leaving.

On the train the courier found a General at a table. Soon three common soldiers entered, took off their haversacks and seated themselves at the General's table. Without saluting or even noticing the General they began to eat.

Another new arrival in Switzerland is a Russian from Odessa, who entered Germany by way of Brest-Litovsk and Warsaw. He was worried lest his insufficient knowledge of German and his marked Russian accent might make trouble, so he did not talk for hours. Finally speech became imperative. His fellow travelers demanded his identity, and when the Russian revealed it, they fairly deluged him with attention.

One traveler offered him a cigar and another a bottle of wine. The Germans conversed affably and adopted French as the language more familiar to the Russian.

The Russian reached Switzerland convinced that the Germans in overturning their Government also overturned most of their one-time customs. He said their habits of thinking had changed as no one ever had believed possible.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING FAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

laborers mostly prefer idleness to work.

Coal Shortage in Berlin.

Berlin is already suffering acutely under the dearth of coal. Street illumination has again been cut down, also the traffic on the electric railways underground. The closing time will be changed from 11:30 to 10:30.

In Dresden all the shops are closed at 4:30, and the Berlin authorities plan the same measure.

The States Secretary for Economic Demobilization, Dr. Koeth, makes an earnest appeal to workers and employers today to stand together in facing the most appalling economic situation that any nation ever confronted.

"Every man," he says, "must know that he is personally responsible for the existence of the nation. Only tireless labor can save us."

Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, on the other hand, seek to make the most of the situation, hoping that the unemployed will swell the ranks of the Spartacus League. Under the pretense of aiding them to obtain their rights Liebknecht and associates are organizing councils of unemployed, which may soon become dangerous factors in Berlin street politics.

On the other hand, one employer, Geheimrat Sentzki of Graudenz, has set a fine example by turning his whole factory over to his employes to be run for their profit. In addition, he will supply them with working capital of several hundred thousand marks at 3 per cent. interest.

SIGNS OF DEEP CHANGE LACKING IN GERMANY

Disposition Still Exists to Blame All the People's Misfortunes on the Allies.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 29.—The German revolution seems to be settling down to a comparatively orderly development. The desire for national unity and economic security constitutes a strong bulwark against Bolshevism, as also does the desire for a speedy peace.

Scheidemann, who is keenly susceptible to the main currents of public opinion, now demands the convocation of a constituent assembly at the earliest possible date. Meantime the Soviets will constitute a kind of preliminary Parliament.

So far, so good, yet in many respects the German revolution is intensely disappointing—there are fe signs of a genuine change of heart. South German journalists paint an alluring picture of Germany destined in virtue of her position, not to defy the world, but to exercise a reconciling influence on all nations, but these idealists seem to be voices crying in the wilderness of the old stubborn German mentality.

The Bavarian Government has been called to task by the German Foreign Office for beginning the publication of secret documents relating to the origin of the war. It is disheartening to note that the present policy of the Berlin authorities appears to be to cast the blame for all the misfortunes of Germany on the Allies, and indeed by repeated outcries and protests to create in the bewildered German people a spirit of bitter hostility against the Allies in general and France in particular.

Until Saturday Evening Only

MEN'S 42.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS, 37.50

An Event of Real Importance

JUDGED by any current standard these suits and overcoats are worth 47.50. They are the work of our own shops---the woolens bought months ago ---one modest profit covering both making and selling. Thus even at the original price---42.50---the values are exceptional. But we want more men to know this Men's Shop and the fine character of clothes we produce. Hence an offer so altogether unusual.

Suits include Worsteds, Cheviots, fine Velours, Flannels. The Overcoats—Semi-Fitted Coats of Meltons, Ulsterettes in fabrics of the British type, Town Coats, Raglans and Semi-Box Coats.

Best & Co.

Men's Shop, Fifth Floor—Entrance 1 West 35th St.

Do you like fish cakes once in a while?

If you do, just remember that you can get real, extra good ones on any Friday at any CHILDS restaurant.

Cakes generously filled with the finest, most deliciously flavored cod, blended to perfection with fluffy creamed potato. They're as light as a feather and have a sea-tang so piquant. Every rich, creamy bite melts in your mouth and tastes like *more*.

Most of our patrons know how *good* our fish cakes are. If you haven't tried them order them at Childs next Friday.

Served golden brown and crisp as to outside, delicate and creamy inside

Childs

We are members of the United States Food Administration

For Dr. Bengué of Paris—

WE are glad to announce, on behalf of this famous French physician, that you can still obtain

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

at most drug stores, in spite of war conditions.

You, of course, know how highly doctors here and abroad endorse this original French Baume.

It quickly relieves the pain of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and sciatica, and is good for colds and catarrhal affections of the nose and throat.

Many have found, who for one reason or other have purchased a substitute, that the original Baume Analgésique Bengué is as hard to imitate as its name is difficult to pronounce.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
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Famous for 25 Years

Happy Christmas for Little Orphans

"Secours National," under the patronage of the President of the French Republic, is represented by a New York Committee which appeals to American hearts for sympathy with the needy children of France. It is desired to give the little ones a taste of happiness on Christmas Day. They have seen little of joy the last few years, and that little has been provided for them by generous Americans. May we not ask you to give something to make these French children bless our country? Funds will be cabled to France on December 21.

Contributions may be addressed to MRS. WHITNEY WARREN, Treasurer, "Secours National," 16 East 47th Street, New York.

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TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF DEMOBILIZATION

Conference at Aldine Club Discusses Nation's Needs That Must Be Met.

HOME SERVICE AND HEALTH

M. M. Davis, Jr., Expresses Hope That a Federal Department Will Keep Nation Well.

Out of a two-day conference on demobilization and the responsibilities of organized social agencies which opened yesterday at the Aldine Club there is expected to crystallize today a national organization of individuals and societies devoting themselves to social welfare. Dr. Felix Adler, President of the National Child Labor Committee, said at last night's session that there are many who think there is to be a "war after the war." By this, he said, he meant merely that an effort would be made to see that the liberation of peoples would be followed by the liberation of "disadvantaged persons," particularly in the crowded centres.

New York especially, said the Chairman, lagged far behind American and European cities in the matter of housing and, therefore, the "disgrace of its slums." Other directions in which the energies, particularly of those in crowded communities, must be concentrated and directed, he said, were in health, morals, cleanliness, and education.

W. Frank Persons, Director General of the Department of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, told of the plans for home service work during demobilization. Mr. Persons said that the home service organization of the Red Cross heretofore had met the problems of "manless" homes, while hereafter it would be confronted with families including diseased or crippled men and others in which balance is disturbed during the temporary period of readjustment. He dwelt particularly upon the institutes established for the training of workers in this service, and said that not only was the trained personnel to be doubled, but special new schools would be devoted to the needs of workers in rural communities.

Michael M. Davis, Jr., Director of the Boston Dispensary, said that the demobilization of military medical units afforded an opportunity for accomplishing almost at once a splendid national advance in all matters pertaining to public health. For the first time, he said, the man in the street was vividly aware, because of the war and the influenza epidemic, of the public health nurse and the public health doctor. Thousands of such were about to be released, he pointed out, and would become available for public rather than private service.

Mr. Davis proposed that one of the national foundations should finance a large number of scholarships in public health, medicine, and nursing. The work done by nurses and doctors in the army and navy, he said, had afforded them excellent preliminary training for such courses, and it would be a pity if their educations were not completed and they were allowed to filter back into private pursuits. He hoped a Federal health department would result from the awakened interest in health.

Mr. Davis's address was followed by general discussion led by Joseph P. Chamberlain of the legislative drafting fund of Columbia University; James F. Jackson, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Cleveland, and Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Control of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Dress, and Waist Industries.

Assistant Surgeon Gen. C. C. Pierce of the United States Public Health Service, who spoke at the day session, predicted that the lessons learned in the protection of health in the army would be applied with great benefit to the country. He urged that civil health authorities and medical organizations should adapt, as far as possible, to civil life the methods which had been found valuable in combating disease in the army, and he said that he believed discipline in sanitation and personal cleanliness which had been taught to millions of men would result in the permanent improvement of public health standards in this country.

He further said that a program for dealing with questions of health and sanitation in connection with the demobilization had been drawn up recently at a conference in Washington attended by representatives of the Army, the Public Health Service, the Red Cross, and other social agencies to extend the work of the army medical authorities in preventing and fighting disease to civilian life. Henry Bruere, New York State Director of the United States Employment Service; Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the United States Labor Policies Board, and Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe also spoke.

ARMY AND NAVY IN YEAR COST $7,013,000,000

Expenses of Civil Government in Same Period Totaled $1,516,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It cost $5,645,000,000 to run the American Army during the year ended June 30 last, $1,368,000,000 for the navy, and $1,516,000,000 for the civil government proper. The Shipping Board spent $862,000,000, and $181,000,000 was paid out in pensions.

These figures are shown today by the annual report of John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, to Secretary McAdoo. The report showed the public debt on June 30 was $12,396,000,000.

MAIL ZONE SYSTEM TO BE DROPPED

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

be the amount which would have been received or accrued from the sale or disposition of such product if sold at a fair market price.

The committee refused an amendment by Senator Smoot of Utah imposing a $5 tax on female dogs and half that amount on male dogs. Upon motion of Senator Thomas of Colorado, in order to encourage gold production, the profits of mining were exempted from the war excess profits tax.

Senator Simmons said tonight that the bill remained at "around $6,000,000,000 for 1919 and $4,000,000,000 for 1920." He said he expected to make his report upon the bill when he presented it. Whether the Republican committee members who voted against the bill will make a minority report has not been determined.

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

POLICEWOMEN WASH ROUGED GIRLS' FACES

Newark Complexion Censors at Railway Stations Guard Town Against Blooming Cheeks.

ORDERED BY POLICE CHIEF

Declares He Gets Authority for Bringing Natural Skin Tints Into Vogue from "Common Law."

Two Newark policewomen seized girls at the Park Place Station, the Pennsylvania Station, and the Public Service Terminal in Newark last night, overawed them by a display of their police badges, and forced them to wash rouge and powder from their faces.

This was done under orders issued by Police Inspector Thomas J. Corbally, who said last night that he derived his authority for this procedure from "the common law."

Four terror-stricken girls had been forced, up to 11 o'clock last night, to restore their natural tints. Six complexions were unmade on Thursday night, when the decree was first issued under Inspector Corbally's reading of the common law, sometimes referred to as the sum of human wisdom.

"Now go right back and wash your face," said Mrs. Margaret T. Dugan, one of the policewomen, when a girl about 16 years old emerged from the woman's rest room at one of the stations, with cheeks a shade more blooming than ten centuries of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence would allow, under the opinion of the Newark expounder.

The girl was inclined to rebel until she saw the sparkling metal badge of authority. She went quietly, with some tears, while the policewoman stood by and saw that the spots were attacked with the vigor of a Lady Macbeth. Other girls went through the same process meekly until the unconstitutional color was removed, and then hastily left the stations.

The second discrimination against this conspicuous color, which has taken place in large cities within two weeks, was inspired, according to Inspector Corbally, by the fact that the well-being of Newark has been menaced recently by invasions from New York and other places by girls with dangerous complexions, also because some Newark girls, whose parents forbid cosmetics, put on their make-up in the rest rooms at the stations, make their public appearance in color and then disarm themselves at the same place before returning home.

"I get my authority from the common law," said Inspector Corbally, "and I feel also that I am acting in the place of the parents of these girls, who would want me to do what I am doing, if they knew what was going on."

TELLS OF SERVICE FLAG.

Inventor, at Ohio Dinner, Describes Rejection by War Department.

At the annual business meeting and dinner of the Ohio Society, held last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, the story of how the service flag happened to be designed and how it came into nation-wide use was told by the designer of the flag and a member of the society, Robert L. Queisser of Cleveland. Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the New England Division in France, was elected an honorary member of the society. Herbert E. Crall, who has been Treasurer of the organization for ten years, succeeding his father, who was Treasurer for sixteen years, declined re-election because of his election as Colonel of the new Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

"A New York pastor," said Mr. Queisser, "said not long ago that the service flag was an inspiration from heaven. You all remember the country-wide discussion, just after we got into the war, as to how those who gave their best blood to the army might indicate to the world how many they had in the service. I thought about it and one day the design of the service flag came to me.

"I took the design to Washington and explained the idea. I was told that the idea and the design were no good and would not be generally accepted. I offered my idea and design to the War Department, but it was declined with reasonable thanks. Then, with the help of my good wife, I conducted a six months' propaganda, and the result you know."

NEED TEN MONTHS FOR ARMY'S RETURN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

the Allies to agree to the use of part of the large amount of German tonnage now lying idle in German ports. With a part of this fleet available the homeward movement of American troops could be carried out expeditiously, and in much less time than it took to bring them over. Mr. Hurley is understood to favor this as the best means for avoiding delay.

FIRST TROOPS NEARING PORT.

Soldiers Coming from England Will Be Sent at Once to Camps.

The first American troops to return from England will arrive tomorrow afternoon on the British transport Mauretania, and will be followed on Monday by the troops on the White Star liner Lapland and the Atlantic Transport liner Minnekahda. Already hundreds of letters have been received by the military authorities at Hoboken and the Collector of the Port from relatives and friends asking for permits to admit them to the piers of these ships.

In order to avoid having persons come to New York on fruitless errands, Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus, Chief Embarkation Officer at the Port of New York, announced yesterday in Hoboken that relatives and friends would not be permitted to meet the transports when they reached Hoboken.

This decision had been reached, General McManus said, after consulting with the three senior medical officers of the United States Army. The soldiers will be examined and their clothing fumigated before they leave for their homes. The first contingent to arrive, chiefly men in the air service, will proceed from the piers directly to camps, where they will remain until they are discharged.

General McManus added that the question of congestion at the piers which would ensue if passes were issued broadcast, had also to be considered as well as safeguarding the public health.

Men of the 210th Engineer Corps have been working for several days at Camp Mills, Mineola, making the barracks ready for 3,000 of the troops which will arrive early next week. The engineers are also preparing for 10,000 men at Mitchell Field, and for 16,000 to come later to Camp Mills.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 16.

His Christmas Overseas

will be made more enjoyable by the receipt of money from home. The limited size of the cartons which are permitted to be sent, precludes forwarding the material comforts from this side. Send him the means to make his own purchases.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

through its Paris office, offers franc circular checks payable without charge throughout France, at all offices of the Comptoir National d'Escompte, Credit Lyonnais, and Societe Generale. A prompt and reliable method of providing the money for the purchases.

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Imagine these books all carefully arranged in proper order; theology, travel, fiction, psychology, history, poetry and so on through the list.

When you have a mind picture of all these books—
Come in. We're only a block from the Grand Central Terminal.
Good Service—and a smile.

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

OUR KIND OF TAILORING AT $28, $30 TO $35

WE want to use plain English with regard to our Suits that sell at these prices. First of all, they are absolutely Saks-made—*let that sink in!*

And secondly, they afford a man better woolens, wider choice, finer tailoring and greater money's-worth than any make of *Clothes* or any make of *Claims* in all New York!

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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Lord & Taylor
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200 Tailor-Made Suits for Women

Marked to Clear at Once

Creating a suit-buying opportunity that marks a determined effort to clear out these suits by the sheer force of unusually low prices.

At $32.75

Suits of fine velours, silvertone and Oxford materials—fur-trimmed and plain tailored models—desirable styles and wanted colors—all marked from much higher prices for clearance.

At $44.75

Suits of velveteen, velour, silvertone, rayonner and broadcloth—fur, collared and trimmed with bands of fur—belted and straight line effects—suits without fur—all reduced from higher prices for clearance.

While They Last Tailored Suits, $28.50

One large rack filled with odd Suits, picked from here and there throughout the stock; offering exceptional value.

Odd High Priced Velvet Suits

Radically reduced—every Suit marked right down to where they will sell on sight—all sizes when the sale starts.

Third Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce an Important Clearance of 300

Women's Suits

Formerly $55

at $32

All we have to say on the subject is this: The styles are among the choicest created for Winter wear; the materials are rich in both colorings and wearing; there is a splendid opportunity for selections in strictly tailored and elaborately fur-trimmed models.

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Today, Saturday—

Sale of Rhinestone Bar Pins at $1.95

Exact reproductions of High-priced diamond and platinum Bar Pins, in Arrow and Bow Knot designs.

Set with glistening, cut French Rhinestones in Platinum finished mountings. *Illustrated.*

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ALL UNIFORMS AT COST
For United States Army Officers

ON holiday leave as on the way overseas—in peace as in war—a man with shoulder bars always prides himself upon looking the officer and the gentleman .... You will find here a complete stock of uniforms and overcoats from which you can replace the garments which show the wear and tear of active service.

14-oz. Serge Uniforms	$27
18-oz. Serge Uniforms	33
20-oz. Whipcord Uniforms	35
30-oz. Melton Overcoats	35

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Of course, the proper mental and physical groundwork is essential, but actual efficiency is more of an attainment than a nature gift. We can acquire the proficiency which leads to maximum efficiency if we have the will to try and the perseverance to continue till the limit is reached. Below are a few books which point the way:

Think—*Col. Wm. C. Hunter,*	89c
How to Build Mental Power—*Grenville Kleiser,*	$2.69
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A Perfect Memory—*Marvin Dana,*	89c
How to Train Your Mind—*Marvin Dana,*	$1.12
Psychology and the Day's Work—*Prof. Edgar James Swift,*	$1.79
Self and Self Management—*Arnold Bennet,*	89c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

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THE delicate, piquant flavor of my FAMOUS SALTO NUTS makes them a happy alternative to flowers and candy as a gift worth remembering.

Hafen
He pays the Parcel Post
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PASSED THE CENSOR.

Aerial view showing artillery going forward on specially built railroads in France—a picture now permitted to appear—in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

1,021 PRIESTS HERE PETITION WILSON

Urge President at Peace Conference to Advocate Self-Determination for Ireland.

BASE APPEAL ON JUSTICE

Ask That the Standards for Nations Formulated by the President "Be Applied Unreservedly."

The movement on the part of Roman Catholic clergy in various parts of the country to petition President Wilson that he stand at the Peace Conference for the principle of self-determination of nations as applied to Ireland has reached New York, and, as a result, 1,021 priests of this archdiocese have signed such a petition. Many such petitions are in circulation in various parts of the country, and it is understood that those which cannot be completed in time to be presented to the President before his departure will be forwarded to him before the sessions of the conference begin.

Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney is a member of the committee which circulated the petition signed in this city. Others who signed a circular letter sent to all priests were the Right Rev. James F. Flood, the Right Rev. John P. Chidwick, the Very Rev. John J. Dunn, the Very Rev. Charles A. Cassidy, and Fathers John F. Kelehan and John F. Brady. The petition, it is understood, will be presented to Mr. Wilson today. It reads:

To the President of the United States:

We, the undersigned priests of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, respectfully petition:

That the standards of justice for nations, which have been formulated by you, and which, appealing alike to friend and foe, have hastened to a successful conclusion this great war, be applied unreservedly to the problems of the peace conference.

That, therefore, the great principles of "self-determination" be made applicable to Ireland as well as to other small nations.

We urge that "self-determination for Ireland," in accordance with your memorable enunciation of the American doctrine of government, have your generous support at the peace conference; and we believe that the solution, through you, of the age-long Irish trouble will add to the lustre of our country's greatness.

The letter sent to the priests of the archdiocese, signed by the members of the committee, was as follows:

Rev. Dear Father: We beg to inclose a petition in the interest of Ireland which we hope will meet with your approval. The petition supports the famous declarations of our honored President regarding international rights and law. It conveys the hope that the State of Ireland may be improved because of our President's principles. We forward it for signature in the belief it will accord with your personal views.

As the President leaves the country on Dec. 3, it is essential to have an immediate reply that the petition may be in his hands on Saturday, Nov. 30.

The Irish Nationalist Party, according to recent cable announcement, has forwarded to President Wilson a manifesto appealing for his assistance in settling the Irish question. This manifesto quoted extensively from utterances of the President which the party felt showed him in sympathy with its aims.

NEWARK BEERMAKING ENDS.

Workers in the Breweries Will Be Laid Off Gradually.

Complying with the law recently passed by Congress, the fourteen breweries of Newark and its vicinity will stop the manufacture of beer at midnight tonight. There will be no wholesale laying off of workers, as in other brewing sections; instead a gradual release of the workers in each plant is planned. At P. Ballantine & Sons, which went into the manufacture of soft drinks some time ago, it is likely that many of the men will be kept.

Sixty-eight locomotive crane engineers employed at the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark went on strike yesterday because they were dissatisfied with working conditions. D. W. Shaw, business agent of Local 73, Brotherhood of Locomotive Crane Engineers, declared that the corporation two weeks ago started to deduct from the wages of the engineers for lunch hours, despite the fact that they were required to remain at their post during the hour. He also asserted that in stormy weather the men reported for work, but were laid off without receiving any pay.

DEATH REVEALS DUAL LIFE.

Two Women Claim as Husband an Officer Killed in South.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 29.—The tragic death of Lieutenant Henry Blettanberg of Camp Sevier in an automobile accident near Greeneville last night resulted today in the revelation that he had two wives, one of whom lives in Jersey City, with their 15-year-old daughter, and another from Little Rock, Ark., whom he married here Nov. 2. A controversy has developed between the women and the military authorities as to whom the body should be sent to for burial.

The second wife was Miss Stella Blanche Averett, 26 years old, who came to Greeneville last December from Little Rock to be near a private in the 30th Division to whom she was engaged. He was sent overseas before they could be married. She became a visiting belle of society, and was introduced to Lieutenant Blettanberg. Today she would not believe the truth of his identification record at Camp Sevier that bore witness that he was married to another and that he had designated as beneficiary of his $10,000 war-risk insurance a lodge in Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Blettanberg, it was learned, was proprietor of a confectionery store in Jersey City. He was 39 years old. He is known to have told friends that he wanted his body shipped to Jersey City in case anything happened to him.

Denies Wanting Flag Taken Down.

Miss Crystal Eastman, Chairman of the Woman's International League, said yesterday that the statement made by the proprietor of the Palm Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, that a member of the league had asked that the American flag be removed from the walls of the hall during the Bolshevist meeting held there Tuesday night, was untrue. The properietor of the hall, who is Louis Goldstein, said that the request to remove the flag was made last Saturday by a member of the league.

FRANCE GRATEFUL, SAYS MISS MORGAN

Impressed by Physical Power and Spiritual Ideals of America in War.

CAME NOT A DAY TOO SOON

Relief Worker in Chateau-Thierry Region Tells of Plans for Reoccupied Land.

Miss Anne Morgan, who has just returned from France, where for the past seven months she has been one of the most active war relief workers in the reoccupied territory in the Château-Thierry section, told last night of the work of the American Committee for Devastated France, of which she is the First Vice President.

Miss Morgan prefaced her remarks by telling of the great joy of the French people at the signing of the armistice.

"I cannot say," said Miss Morgan, "whether the people of France believe that all for which we fought has been won. The French are too intelligent to believe that there is no difference between the Hohenzollerns and the German people. The signing of the armistice meant that the terrible four years were at an end, years which had made young men of 24 look like men of 40.

"The civilian population believe that the Americans came not one day too soon. And the feeling of the French toward America is simply beyond words. We came with such great physical power and spiritual strength that our soldiers are looked upon almost as young gods.

"The American Committee for Devastated France has the same aims and ideals as it had a year ago. It does not deal with rebuilding with brick and mortar, but the restoration and rehabilitation of home and labor. We give them supplies and tools which make it possible for them to go on with their work.

"Mrs. Anna M. Dike, who has charge of this work in France, and so admirably understands the needs of the people, gets into the heart of the French life and tries to help them, not in our way, but in their own way. Our work is an intensive problem rather than a large, diffused one."

Miss Morgan said that their biggest task was ahead of them now, because not only are families returning to devastated villages, but the soldiers also are coming back. She said that the Government had asked them to go on with their work and to take over three additional cantons—at Coucy, Soissons, and Vic-sur-Aisne.

Miss Morgan was at the American Woman's Hospital No. 1, at Louzancy, near Château-Thierry, when the victory drive started. This hospital, which is co-operating with the Committee for Devastated France, is provided with fifty beds for the care of the civilian population.

One of the most difficult problems, said Miss Morgan, was the caring for thousands of refugees on their journey to and from villages. She said that often the roads would be blocked with throngs of peasants driving their oxen and cows and carts, and some provision had to be made for them to spend the night.

The committee, which started with only fifteen members, now has between eighty and ninety workers in France, she said. They have supplied over 8,000 refugees with clothing and necessities in Paris alone.

In recognition of Miss Morgan's services in aiding refugees from the Aisne region during the defensive and offensive operations, she was cited in orders of the day by General Degoutte, commanding the Sixth French Army, and was decorated with the War Cross.

TO NATURALIZE GERMANS.

Those with Second Papers Who Have Been Loyal May Take Final Oath.

Merton A. Sturges, Chief Naturalization Examiner, said yesterday that Germans and Austrians who have received their second papers, and who have been able to prove that during the war they were absolutely loyal to the United States, will now be able to take the final oath which confers citizenship.

"There is no disposition," explained Mr. Sturges, "on the part of the United States to deny citizenship to any worthy applicant, but every person applying for it will have to pass the acid test of loyalty."

Those who fail to prove their loyalty will not soon have another opportunity to be naturalized. Mr. Sturges said that investigations made in this city by various branches of the Federal Government had fully established the loyalty of the applicants eligible in other respects for citizenship and that no bar would be raised against them.

WAGES OUTGROW EXPENSES

Statistics Show Rise of 80 Per Cent. Against 67 Per Cent. in Food.

A statement just issued by the State Department of Labor says that in September a new high level was made for average weekly earnings of employes. This average was $22.31, an increase of $1.08 over the preceding month, which was the largest gain made in any month since 1914, when the department first began gathering such statistics. The report also says:

"If average weekly earnings are compared with the retail food price figures as published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics it is seen that from September, 1917, to September, 1918, the retail price of food has risen 16 per cent. and average earnings 31 per cent. In the two-year period, from September, 1916, the retail price of food has risen 51 per cent. and average weekly earnings have risen 50 per cent., and for the four-year period, from September, 1914, to date, retail food prices have advanced 67 per cent. and average weekly earnings 80 per cent."

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

Will Report the Peace Conference For

THE NEW YORK WORLD
DETROIT NEWS
KANSAS CITY STAR
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Other Territories May Be Secured By Wiring At Once To

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Rely On Cuticura For Skin Troubles

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 13B, Boston."

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The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE FOR TODAY

The Season's Most Exceptional Sale

MISSES' TAILORED SUITS

This sale is notable not only because of the exceeding values offered but also because this entire collection of suits is made from our own surplus materials in

The Latest and Most Recently Developed Misses' Suit Fashions. Sizes 14 to 18.

Featuring types that are the very last word and which would be priced at a great deal more if made under other than existing conditions.

Misses' Tailored Suits
VELVETEEN and VELOUR
38.00 made to sell for 59.50 to 65.00

The velveteen suits are in black, navy blue, wine and dark taupe. The velour suits are in black, navy blue, delphine blue, Algerian red, reindeer, lapin, maroon, seal brown and chinchilla.

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits
VELVETEEN and VELOUR
58.00 made to sell for 89.50 to 110.00

Featured are loose back Callot box coats, straightline coats, looped-up panel back coats, plastron front coats that button to side and tie at the back, fur-bordered cuirass waistcoats, muffler collars of taupe-nutria and seal. In all the fashionable shadings.

B·F

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

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R. H. Macy's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

OVERCOATS

Among the Assortment Comprising This Lot of Excellent Coats, There Is Not One Which Has a Worthy Price Competitor in Town To-day. Many Are Actual Finds. All Sizes and Styles in the Assortment. Coats for Every Need and Occasion.

$24.75 $32.50 $37.50 $42.50

Ulsters Ulsterettes
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English Slip-Ons
Form Fitting Models
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London "Burberry" Overcoats
$59.50 to $74.50

The ideal great coat. Made from heavy fleeces or soft wools, with the famous frieze appearance but smooth to the touch. Single and double breasted. Some with raglan shoulders. Large pockets. Prices are most reasonable.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS

Particular attention is asked for this announcement, since the goods here represented were bought when pelts were far less expensive than now. We have no hesitancy in prophesying their early advance. Models include black and oxford shells, with some mixtures, all superbly tailored.

$84.50 — Marmot lining with collars of Otter.

$104.00 — Muskrat lining with collars of Otter.

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Imagine getting a real live Garden of Roses for a Xmas Gift! Or a "Baby Orchard" of Growing Fruit Trees! Or a Trellis of Real Grape Vines! Or a Bird Haven of Bright-Berried Shrubs! Or a Cosy Nook of Evergreens! That's just what we can do for anybody you name this Xmas—if you write to us quick. Low cost, too—as little as $5 for a whole Garden of Roses or a "Baby Orchard." And for $5 up we can supply Live Xmas Trees for the Merrymaking—to be planted on the lawn after Xmas instead of thrown out! Wonderful, isn't it? And it's so easy—your check, names—we do the rest!

I. HICKS & SON Forty Years Growing Trees WESTBURY, L.I.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

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Special Xmas Camera Offer

213
No. 2-C
Box
Film
Cameras,
Formerly
$4.27,
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Priced for the Holidays at $2.97

Every one of the 213 is taken from regular stock; is of the box type, manufactured by one of the three largest concerns in the country; uses Eastman or other roll films, taking a picture 2 1/8 x 4 1/8 ins., and is fitted with a good grade lens and shutter. Has two brilliant finders.

WHICH AT THAT IS LESS THAN OUR USUAL "LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY" PRICE.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

BLANKETS

The kind that have been used by the overseas force. Just the thing for school use, in the lad's room cold nights. Made from heavy warm fleece, size 64 x 84 ins., in light gray with deep gray border. Wears and looks well. Only $3.69

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

MEN'S Bulletin —Today—

IMPORTED STEAMER RUGS. Beautifulgoods. Goods that are doubly prized in that they came to hand only recently though long ordered. Designed in fine plaid effects, brilliant and colorful. Soft fabrics that are a genuine delight to possess.

A FIND.

Prices $18.89 to $36.50

A VERY ACCEPTABLE AUTO WRAP OR LOUNGE THROW.

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

MEN'S Slumber Slippers

Warm, comfortable foot coverings for people who suffer with poor blood circulation. Made in attractive gray fleece, with red cuff, or in gray.

Price, 74c

A SUITABLE GIFT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Our Own Orthopaedic Shoe

This is an arch supporting shoe which has been put to the test of years of practical wear, rather than a highly scientific shoe developed in the laboratory. It belongs to the family of

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shoes that has qualified according to our rigid requirements for the best. Made of vici kid, with cushion inner sole, extension heel, and arch built into the shoe. Broad toe. Sensible and comfortable. $7.89

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

REPORTED CASUALTIES IN PERSHING'S FORCES NOW TOTAL 100,932

821 Dead Named in Army Lists for Today, Include Seven More Victims on Otranto

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 1,521 names, which, with 7 more names of soldiers lost in the sinking of the transport Otranto on Oct. 6, brings the total for the army up to 96,620. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued, but the total previously issued for that arm of the service was 4,312. The total for both army and marines is now 100,932.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 615 killed in action, 93 died of wounds, 14 killed by accident, 92 died of disease, 28 severely wounded, 15 wounded to a degree undetermined, 165 slightly wounded, and 499 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Nov. 29.	Total.
Killed in action	18,442	615	19,057
Lost at sea	725	*7	732
Died of wounds	7,315	93	7,408
Died of accident	1,601	14	1,615
Died of disease	9,387	92	9,479
Total	37,470	821	38,291
Wounded	47,381	208	47,589
Missing	10,241	499	10,740
Total	95,092	1,528	96,620

*Seven additional reported lost in sinking of the Otranto on Oct. 6.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

Casualties Announced Nov. 29.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARRIGO, CIRO, 41 E. 1st St.....(KA)
ALFANO, TONY, 362 Hicks St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
BARGFREDE, WILLIAM A., 458 Brook Av.—Lt.....(KA)
BARRETT, THOMAS J., 897 President St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
BAUMAN, JACOB C., 278 Devos St.....(MA)
BEACH, JOSEPH G., 150 Norman Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
BEDELL, SAMUEL H., 91A Somers St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
BEHRMAN, M. J., 82 W. 116th St.....(KA)
BERNSTEIN, FERDINAND J., 8 St. Nicholas Terrace.....(MA)
BOOLES, S. G., 861 9th Av.—Sgt.....(WS)
BRANDT, FRANK, 555 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
BROWN, WILLIAM A., 547 Bergen St., Brooklyn—Wgn.....(DW)
CANAVAN, LOUIS J., 2,029 Daly Av.....(DW)
COHEN, A., 353 4th St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
COHEN, ROBERT, 1,770 Madison Av.....(WL)
COONEY, PETER, 210 W. 147th St.....(KA)
CORMLEY, JAMES F., 552 1st Av.....(KA)
CORWIN, WASHINGTON L., 4,016 Branden Ave., Woodhaven.....(WL)
CURTIS, FELIX R., 1,189 2d Av.....(DW)
DECKER, ALBERT, 28 South St., Staten Island.....(DD)
D'ESPOSITO, FRANK M., 29 2d Place, Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
DELANEY, JOHN, 497 E. 162d St.....(KA)
DELANEY, J. J., 1,021 Woodycrest Av.....(MA)
DIPONATIO, ANGELO, 1,550 Union Av.....(WL)
DIESEL, LOUIS, 123 Grove St., Bklyn.....(KA)
DOPPEL, HERMAN, 4th St. and Jackson Av., Woodside.....(WS)
DRISCOLL, DENNIS F., 107 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
DUNEER, H. 366 Sterling Pl., Bklyn.....(MA)
ECKHOFF, NILS, 605 57th St., Bklyn.....(KA)
EHLERS, GUSTAVE A., 814 2d Av.....(KA)
ENRIGHT, THOMAS R., 65 Bank St.....(MA)
ENGANG, MAX, 580 E. 187th St.....(DW)
FAHEY, FRANCIS J., 842 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
FEINER, MORRIS, 304 East 8th St.....(MA)
FELDMAN, S., 1,470 Washington Av.....(KA)
FENNELL, ROBERT E., 120 E. 121st.....(KA)
FIERING, BENJAMIN, 236 E. 116th St.....(MA)
FINELLI, ANGELO, 244 E. 151st St.....(MA)
FLANDREAU, WILBUR A., Hollis.....(MA)
FLANNAGAN, ALFRED J., 249 East 81st St.—Chauffeur.....(WL)
FLEISHER, ISIDOR, 883 E. 162d St.....(WL)
FORAY, J. A., 305 Myrtle Av., Bklyn.....(WL)
FREID, BERNARD, 667 East 164th St.....(MA)
FRIEDEL, M., 54 Morgan Av., Bklyn.....(KA)
GALLA, A., 1,715 E. 13th St., Bklyn.....(WS)
GOLISH, NICHOLAS, 237 2d St.....(KA)
GRASSER, W. H., 251 Spring St.....(MA)
GUERIN, W., 514 West 167th St.....(KA)
HAAS, P., Jr., 504 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
HANEL, R. W., 2,017 Green Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
HART, J. W., 208 East 55th St.—Corp.....(KA)
HOADLEY, S. H., 31 West 58th St.—Lt.....(KA)
HUDSON, JOHN L., 312 Hendrix St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
HUNT, CORNELIUS, 1,682 3d Av.....(MA)
HUSSEY, E. J., 144 4th Av., New Brighton, S. I.—Sgt.....(KA)
JUETER, JOHN W., 118 Sheridan Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
KAPLAN, HARRY, 70 West 100th St.....(KA)
KENNY, THOMAS, 615 East 12th St., Corp.....(KA)
KIMLEFSKY, JOHN, 440 West 51st St.....(MA)
LACKER, G. W., 818 Birch St., Richmond Hill—Sgt.....(KA)
LARSEN, H. A., 539 73d St., Bklyn.....(WU)
LEARY, A. J., 2,612 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
LIEBERMAN, WILLIAM, 408 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.....(DW)
LINDELL, ALEXANDER, 2,833 Church Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
LINDSLEY, HENRY D., 402 Madison Av.—Lt.....(MA)
LUEDICKE, O. B., 420 Bleeker St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
McCABE, J. C., 178 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
McCARTHY, F. P., 603 West 48th St.—Corp.....(DW)
McVEIGH, J. J., 20 Hausman St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
MAFFEI, A. M., 572 Carroll St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(DD)
MARIMONE, MICHELE, 1,356 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.....(KA)
MAURO, JOHN, 1,351 78th St., Bklyn.....(MA)
MAYER, RAYMOND W., 125 Chauncey St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
MESHOVER, GEORGE, 169 Beriman St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
MORIARITY, JOHN, 525 W. 131st St.....(WL)
NELSON, FRANK L., 18 Menahan St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
NICCOLLS, WALTER E., 1,557 E. 40th St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
O'CONNELL, JAMES MICHAEL, 2,070 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.....(MA)
O'LEARY, BARTHOLOMEW, 1,855 8d Av—Sgt.....(KA)
ORTOFF, PAUL, 143 Indian St., Bklyn.....(KA)
PALMER, THEODORE A., 347 Broadway, Brooklyn—Mus.....(WL)
PANOUSES, THOMAS, 250 W. 30th St.....(MA)
PAYNOR, THOMAS V., 43 Sand St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
PETERSON, HOWARD E., 599 11th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
PHILLIPS, ARTHUR S., 514 Bardridge St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
RABINOWITZ, LAWRENCE, 140 112th St.....(DA)
RICE, TERENCE S., 333 Havemeyer Av.....(WL)
RIVIELLO, FERDINAND Z., 219 E. 84th St.—Sgt.....(WL)
ROMAINE, EDWARD, 961 E. 15th St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
ROSS, ANTHONY, 131 Vermont St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
ROTHMANSKY, ABRAHAM, 306 E. 100th St.....(KA)
RUBINO, PASQUALE, 86 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
RYAN, WILLIAM, 246 W. 100th St—Sgt.....(KA)
SCHIFFERT, CHARLES J., 39 Forest St., Winfield, L. I.....(MA)
SCHUTZMAN, HERMAN, 78 Manor Av., Woodhaven.....(WS)
SCHWARTZ, S., 230 W. 103d St.—Lt.....(KA)
SHATAN, JOSEPH, 121 Av. C.....(KA)
SMITH, BENJAMIN, 403 Grand St.....(KA)
SQUIER, FREDERICK B., 2,648 Kensington Place, Sheepshead Bay.....(MA)
STEINKAMP, F. H., 1,252 Clay Av.....(MA)
STICKNEY, A., 556A 16th St., Bklyn.....(MA)
SULLIVAN, JOHN L., 333 W. 150th St.....(KA)
SWIRSKI, J., 402 Howard Av., Bklyn.....(KA)
TEITELBAUM, SAMUEL M., 800 Home St.—Corp.....(WS)
WALDRON, FRANK G., 1,248 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
WALSH, JOHN M., 519 E. 138th St.....(KA)
WEINTRAUB, WILLIAM L., 621 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
WILBURN, J. F., 353 E. 11th St.—Corp.....(WL)
WILLIAMS, CHESTER A., 408 8th Av., Brooklyn—Capt.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

ANACKER, D., 1,422 Martin St., Utica.....(MA)
BELL, JOSEPH, Lima.....(MA)
BOGART, R., West Haverstraw.....(KA)
BOLAND, DAVID W., 288 West Ferry St., Buffalo.....(KA)
BOWERS, LEO J., 102 Arsenal Square, Rome—Sgt.....(MA)
BRITTING, WALTER H., North Collins, Erie County.....(WS)
BROOKS, A. N., Cayuga St., Moline.....(KA)
BROWN, GEORGE F., 2 North Hamilton St., Watertown.....(KA)
BROWN, HARRY A., Gouverneur.....(KA)
BROWNSON, R. A., North Lawrence.....(WL)
BURKE, J. F., 2,374 Fifth Av., Troy.....(DW)
BURSON, GUSTAVUS W., 23, Tryon Park, Rochester.....(KA)
CANFIELD, RALPH E., 55 Clinton St., Salamanca.....(WL)
CANTWELL, FRANK J., 199 Main St., Hoosick Falls.....(DA)
CAREY, DELBERT J., 205 Chestnut St., Watertown.....(MA)
CARRIOLA, LUIGI, 254 West Main St., Amsterdam.....(MA)
CHAPIN, BERT, Ninevah Junction.....(WL)
CLARK, GEORGE E., 3 Wood St., Hornell—Corp.....(KA)
COSTANZO, GIOVANNI, 1 Cypress St., Mechanisville.....(MA)
COSTANZO, JAMES C., 1,129 Clifton St., Schenectady.....(KA)
DEBROLOMO, JOE, 86 Niagara St., Rochester.....(KA)
DELLACAMERA, VINCENZO, 232 East Main St., Amsterdam.....(KA)
DEVEREAUX, JAMES J., 304 Whitten Av., Syracuse.....(KA)
EFFINGER, PETER, 15 West Chippewa St., Buffalo.....(MA)
FINKELSTEIN, A. B., 31 Superior St., Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
FINNEGAN, S. L., Burlingham, Sullivan County.....(KA)
FLACK, W., Summerville Boulevard, Irondequoit.....(WL)
FORTH, W. D., 230 Carbon St., Syracuse—Corp.....(WL)
GARRISON, F. A., Long Wharf, Beacon.....(KA)
GIBSON, J. H., 8 Fort Charles Pl., Kingsbridge—Corp.....(KA)
GOLDRING, DAVID, 1,118 East Delavan St., Buffalo.....(KA)
GRAY, C. H., 96 Maple St., Walden.....(MA)
HANSENBERGER, J. G., Odessa.....(KA)
HARDY, G. W., Green Acres Av., Hartsdale.....(KA)
HARE, HENRY, Barker.....(WL)
HULL, E. C., Schuyler Lake.....(MA)
JACKSON, RALPH, West Van Ness St., Newburg.....(WS)
JEWETT, E. A., 517 6th Av., North Tonawanda—Corp.....(KA)
JOCHHEIM, JOHN, Woodside—Corp.....(MA)
JOHNSON, A. J., 949 6th St., Rensselaer.....(KA)
JOHNSON, C. W., 111 Auburn St., Ithaca.....(KA)
JOHNSON, G. E. R. F. D. 9, Stanley.....(WL)
KAISER, E. F., 46 Tennyson Av., Buffalo.....(WS)
KAMINSKI, CHAS., 137 Summer St., North Tonawanda.....(KA)
KAYES, J. E., 188 Gorton St., Buffalo.....(MA)
KELLER, EDWARD, 5 Washington St., Mohawk.....(KA)
KELLOGG, C. W., 1,764 William St., Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
KELLY, J. J., Katonah—Corp.....(DW)
KNIFFEN, CLARENCE, 9 School St., Rye.....(WU)
LOOSTE, F. S., 502 William St., Elmira.....(KA)
LAVARNWAY, N. J., 23 Park St., Ogdensburg.....(KA)
LIEBECK, O. H., 123 Grove St., Tonawanda.....(KA)
McDONALD, E. T., 356 French St., Buffalo—Corp.....(MA)
MacGONEGAL, H. S., 91 East Av., Rochester.....(DW)
MARTIN, G. W., 283 Bryant St., North Tonawanda.....(KA)
MILLER, EDWARD S., 707 Warren St., Hudson.....(KA)
MOORE, G. N., Gilbertsville.....(KA)
MORAITO, JOHN, 75 St. Lake St., Depew.....(KA)
MORRISON, HUGH E., Cambridge.....(DW)
NOON, ALFRID R., 77 Terrace Av., Hempstead—Lt.....(KA)
O'CONNELL, WALTER, Huntington.....(MA)
O'MEARA, J. W., Richmond Valley—Sgt.....(KA)
OSTER, L. W., 676 Av. D, Rochester.....(KA)
PIERCE, E. P., 107 Starin Av., Buffalo.....(KA)
POOLEY, SHERRY, Akron.....(MA)
RASSAS, M. W., R. F. D. 60, North Clymer.....(KA)
REYER, J. F., 50 Villa Av., Yonkers.....(KA)
RICHARDSON, I. J., 210 S. Deckstadter Av., Rome—Sgt.....(KA)
RYAN, JAMES J., Division St., Cohoes.....(KA)
SCHARKI, P., 249 12th St. Niagara Falls.....(WL)
SCHMITT, D. T., 272 Campbell St., Rochester.....(MA)
SCHWENK, M. A., 1,012 Smith St., Buffalo.....(KA)
SERVISS, ERNEST E., Taleville.....(DD)
SHARP, K. F., 158 Pine St., Corning.....(DA)
SMITH, ROSS P., R. F. D. 4, Adams.....(KA)
SPAULDING, L. T., Etna.....(MA)
STANDRING, E., 39 Carpenter Av., Newburg—Corp.....(KA)
STARBECK, 28 William St., Batavia.....(KA)
STOKER, LLOYD H., Osseinia.....(DW)
STRAIGHT, BURR D., Almond—Lt.....(KA)
STRONG, ASA G., Milford.....(KA)
STRUGHEN, E. D., 80 S. Niagara St., Tonawanda.....(KA)
STUFFLES, HENRY A., Ontario.....(MA)
TANZELLO, G., 380 Seneca St., Buffalo.....(WU)
TIERSON, L., 1,175 Atlantic Av., Rochester.....(KA)
TUNNEY, J. V., 55 Park View Av., Lackawanna.....(WL)
VAIL, H. H., 37 Market St., Poughkeepsie—Capt.....(KA)
WENTWORTH, W. H., Canaseraga.....(KA)
WISOCKIS, S., 32 S. Front St., Hudson.....(WL)
ZOGASIC, P., 823 1st St., Lackawanna.....(KA)

ALABAMA.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM E., Talledega—Corp.....(KA)
COOPER, JOE W., New Hope.....(MA)
COPELAND, JOHN L., Toney—Corp.....(MA)
COSTON, ORVILLE M., Birmingham—Lt.....(KA)
DOSS, PERRY E., Samantha.....(KA)
DYE, TRAMBLE, Elba.....(KA)
GILMORE, WILLIAM G., Birmingham—Lt.....(KA)
HARRIS, ROBERT D., Mount Vernon.....(MA)
HAYES, ELMUS J., Adamsville.....(KA)
HOVE, JULIUS, Opelika—Lt.....(KA)
MITCHELL, FRANK R., Birmingham.....(KA)
SEGREST, LUCIUS F., Tuskegee.....(MA)
STILES, JOHN F., Newmarket.....(DD)
WALDRIP, ALLEN H., Collinsville.....(DW)
WRIGHT, RICHARD, Empire.....(KA)

ARIZONA.

BARON, ALBERT G., Clifton.....(MA)

ARKANSAS.

BLEVINS, ROY E., Hanover.....(DD)
BRADFORD, IRVIN, Morrilton.....(MA)
BRIGHT, MARLIN, Monette.....(MA)
BURTON, CLARENCE, Jonesboro.....(KA)
CLARK, HERMAN W., Pine Bluff.....(DD)
CROSS, J. F., Mountain View.....(DD)
HARDIMAN, BERT, Ponca.....(MA)
HILL, JAMES, Van Buren.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

ADAMS, J. D., Stanford University—Lt.....(KA)
BARRON, M. W., Los Angeles—Sgt.....(DA)
BERGES, G. J., Salinas—Sgt.....(KA)
BLEDSOE, EUGENE W., Los Angeles.....
RODRIGUES, Millpeters.....(WS)
BRACKENRIDGE, R. H., Los Angeles.(MA)
BRIGGS, C. W., West Riverside—Wagn.....(DW)
RUSTING, JOSEPH F., Oakland—Mch.....(KA)
CAMPODONICO, JOSEPH G., Stockton.(MA)
COLLINS, MARVIN G., Sacramento.....(MA)
ANDREA, JOSEPH, Clio.....(MA)
DEHNE, ALBERT, San Francisco—Sgt.(DD)
ELAM, EDWIN M., Berkeley—Lt.....(KA)
FITZPATRICK, J. F., Santa Clara.....(MA)
GIAMBRUNO, L., Oakland—Bgl.....(KA)
HALLSTROM, ANS A., Turlock.....(MA)
HAWS, JACOB, 1,500 E. Nevada.....(KA)
HERNATZ, THOMAS, Oakland.....(MA)
HONEYCUTT, DAN A., Modesto.....(MA)
HOOPER, ERLE T., Honcut.....(MA)
HOWERTON, JESS CARLTON, Willows.....(MA)
IRWIN WILLIAM J., Los Angeles.....(MA)
JACOBS, WILLIAM L., San Marcus..(MA)
JACOBSON, RAY D. S., Santa Monica..(MA)
JAMISON, GUY A., Santa Maria.....(KA)
JOHNSON, FRED C. C., Fullerton.....(DW)
JOHNSON WILLIAM H., SanFrancisco.(MA)
KENNEY, WALTER P. A., San Francisco.....(KA)
KIMBALL, CHARLES D., Sunnyvale..(MA)
KIMBALL, EZRA E., Sacramento.....(MA)
KING, ROY T., Sawtelle.....(MA)
LARSON, THOMAS J., Los Angeles—Sgt..(KA)
McDERMOTT, JAMES, Gray.....(KA)
MANCINI, PASQUALE, Oakland.....(MA)
MYERS, AXEL, San Francisco.....(MA)
OLSEN, SWANNE H. E., Elk.....(MA)
PETERSON, MARTIN D., Kingsburg.....(KA)
REY, ARTHUR E., Hollister—Corp.....(MA)
RICS, PAUL P., Banning.....(MA)
SABINI, LUIGI, San Francisco.....(KA)
SHAW, LEE, Chico.....(KA)
SHERMAN, ARTHUR O., Lindsey.....(DW)
SMITH, FRED, Los Angeles.....(MA)
STERNER, LUDWIG, Oakland.....(MA)
STEPHENS, ISAAC W., San Diego.....(KA)
TITTLE, WARD, Modesto.....(KA)
VALENTE, LOUIS, Fresno.....(MA)
WARD, JOHN J., San Francisco.....(MA)
WHEELER, ELDO, Richmond.....(KA)

COLORADO.

GEORGIA, CHARLES S., Denver.....(DD)
HAMILTON, J. G., Monte Vista.....(KA)
LEISE, RICHARD O., Fort Morgan...(MA)
PERENCEVICK, NICK, Pueblo.....(MA)
SCHUMATE, GERALD, Denver.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

AKUTOWICZ, ALFONS, New Britain.(WL)
CASSELLS, PATRICK J., Farmington.(KA)
CLANCY, RICHARD, Bridgeport.....(MA)
COUGHLIN, WILLIAM T., Hartford..(MA)
FAST, HARRY, New Haven.....(MA)
GRENTZNER, EMIL R., Danbury.....(WL)
GRUETTKE, WILLIAM, New Haven...(KA)
HEMINGWAY, W. H., New Haven.....(KA)
HILBERT, HYMAN, Hartford.....(KA)
HILTON, CYRUS, Glastonbury—Sgt....(KA)
HUBBARD, C. W., Sound Beach.....(WL)
KILDUFF, FRANK M., Waterbury.....(WL)
LENGYEL, ANDREW, Wallingford.....(KA)
MACHIE, FRED, Willimantic.....(KA)
PERO, PETER S., Bridgeport—Sgt.....(KA)
ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL, New Haven...(DD)
SHOMAKEWIEZ, T., New Britain.....(KA)
UNDERWOOD, JOSEPH C., Meriden...(KA)

DELAWARE

AMORY, THOMAS D., Wilmington—Lt...(KA)
SPEER, JACOB F., Wilmington.....(KA)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DORSEY, JAMES W., Jr., Washington..(KA)
KIMMELL, H. L., Washington—Capt..(KA)
NICHOLSON, JOHN E., Washington...(MA)
TOONE, WILLIAM G., Washington....(KA)

FLORIDA.

BENNETT, WILLIS B., Millville.....(KA)
BELLAMY, SANDY, St. Augustine....(DW)
COWARD, HAROLD, Jacksonville.....(MA)
DANIELS, CODEY F., Kinard.....(MA)
MARKS, W. R., Apalachicola—Lt.....(KA)
MEYER, F. P., Mount Dora—Sgt.....(KA)
SPERRY, W. L., Tampa—Sgt.....(MA)
WRIGHT, W. W., Orlando—Sgt.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

COOK, JAMES H., Riverdale.....(MA)
CRAWFORD, JAMES T., Dawson.....(MA)
CROSBY, IVEY V., Gordon.....(DD)
ELLIOTT, BENN, Newnam.....(DD)
FIELD, ALONZO, Jr., Stone Mountain.(MA)
FORTNER, JAMES R., Crandall.....(KA)
HALDEN, HALL C., Ellabell.....(MA)
HEAD, ELIJAH L., Hurst.....(MA)
HELTON, RILEY, Loudsville.....(KA)
HOLBROOK, HENRY D., Buford.....(MA)
LAKE, ELDRIDGE, Columbus.....(DW)
MADDOX, GEORGE L., Dacura.....(MA)
MILTON, FEEDER, Atlanta—Sgt.....(KA)
PRICE, JAMES B., Rome.....(MA)
SAWYER, CHARLIE F., Cuthbert.....(DW)
SIMMONS, ELI N., Experiment.....(MA)
TIDWELL, HARVEY J., Gay.....(KA)
TUCKER, LUDE, Lafayette.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, HENRY E., Thomson.....(DW)
WOODRUFF, G. W., Washington.....(DD)

IDAHO.

AMOS, DREW C., Idaho Falls.....(KA)
BARNES, JEWETT L., Moscow.....(MA)
BARRON, THOMAS L., Rubyhill.....(KA)
BROWN, K. H., Twin Falls—Sgt.....(KA)
CARSON, B. H., Indian Valley—Sgt..(WU)
COTTLE, BENNIE A., Franklin.....(KA)
HARDEN, JAMES, Shelley.....(KA)
HEIL, M. ROBERT E., Rupert—Sgt.....(KA)
HOLLAND, C. F., Priest River—Corp..(DW)
HOWARD, F. A., American Falls—Sgt..(KA)
MOORE, LEE E., Hailey.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

ANGLIN, W. E., Goens, Edgewood...(DD)
BACON, ROGER J. S., Chicago.....(DW)
BENGSTON, T. A., Rockford.....(DW)
BOWLING, W. H., Mansfield—Corp...(MA)
BRACCO, JOE, Westville.....(MA)
BROWN, WILLIAM, Roseville.....(DD)
BUOK, MARSHALL G., Chicago—Corp..(KA)
CARLSON, G. C., Stillman Valley.....(KA)
CASELLA, E. L., Arlington—Corp.....(DW)
CHAMBERLAIN, J. P., Murphysboro—Mus.....(DD)
COLEMAN, T. T., Houston—Corp.....(MA)
COY, CHARLES, Alton.....(KA)
DISMUKES, J. P., Peoria.....(KA)
DURESS, E. R., Chicago.....(KA)
EGGERT, W. E., Chicago.....(DW)
GEDWILL, MIKE, Chicago.....(MA)
GORDY, CECIL, Clarksburg.....(DD)
GUTHRIE, FARRAND R., Melvin.....(KA)
HARVEY, WALLACE, Whiting.....(MA)
HUBER, ALBERT P., Fort Atkinson...(MA)
IRWIN, CHARLES A., Grand Rapids..(WS)
JONES, LE ROY F., Lyons—Corp.....(DD)
KEMBLE, JOHN H., Muscatine—Lt.....(KA)
KIRK, EARL, Atlantic.....(KA)
KNAPP, SAMUEL B., Linden.....(KA)
KUETHE, JOHN E., Waverly.....(DW)
LYNCH, JAMES V., Ayrshire.....(KA)
McCOY, KENNETH LLOYD, Melrose...(DW)
MARTZ, GEORGE H., Storm Lake.....(KA)
NAGEL, ARTHUR E., Wilton.....(DW)
NIELSON, JOHN, Exira.....(DD)
O'HARA, JAMES E., Lineville.....(MA)
OLSON, CLARENCE, Jewell.....(KA)
PERREGO, LESTER, La Porier.....(DD)
POWLISTA, ROBERT, OxfordJunction..(MA)
PUDENZ, JOHN, Carroll.....(DD)
SAXEN, JENS, Danbury.....(DD)
SCHINDLER, THEODORE J., Rudd...(DD)
SKELLEY, WAYNE M., Davenport.....(KA)
TOUGH, CHARLES C., Kilduff.....(DD)
VORHIES, CLIFFORD D., Lockridge..(KA)
WADVOGLE, EARLE, Davenport.....(MA)
WEBB, DAVID C., Chicago.....(KA)

KANSAS.

ALLISON, HOWARD E., Wichita—Corp..(MA)
BUSTER, ELMER W., Independence...(DD)
BUSTER, FLOYD E., South Harpe—Corp.....(KA)
CARL, RAY ELWIN, Levant.....(MA)
CARSON, GEORGE T., Wabonsie.....(KA)
DIEDIKER, ELMER J., La Cygne—Corp.....(WS)
DITTMAR, CASPER HOMER, Idana..(MA)
DUFFY, ALBERT, Wathena.....(KA)
ECKHART, JOHN F., Newton.....(KA)
ELWICK, HARRY R. Abilene.....(DW)
GILLENWATER, TURNER CHARLIE, La Cygne.....(MA)
GJONOVICH, GEORGE, Kansas City..(DD)
HALL, WILLIAM ALLEN, Winfield..(KA)
HASENFELT, FRANK C., Fall River—Corp.....(MA)
HAWLEY, EDWARD H., Greenleaf...(KA)
ISAACSON, CLYDE, Fairview.....(KA)
LOVGREN, JOEL, Atchison.....(DD)
MORETTINI, MICHAEL, Pittsburgh...(MA)
OSBORNE, GEORGE W., Syracuse.....(WU)
SEAGLE, ALFRED, Hampton—Sgt.....(KA)
STOREY, EARL R., Fort Scott—Corp..(DW)
VAN CLEAVE, C.A., Independence—Sgt..(DD)
WORFORD, BENJ., Hamilton.....(DW)

KENTUCKY.

BROWN, D. L., Lockwood—Sgt.....(DW)
BUSKIRK, MILLARD, Catlettsburg...(DD)
CURRY, EARL, Garfield.....(MA)
DAVIS, JOS. C., Maysville.....(KA)
DAY, FRANK, Alice.....(MA)
DOMIS, EDWARD B., Bellview.....(MA)
DOUGLAS, SHERMAN, Humphrey.....(KA)
FRANKLIN, ALFRED W., Saloma—Corp..(MA)
GADDIE, JOHN R., Hodgenville.....(KA)
GEORGE, CAREY, Hickman.....(MA)
HARDIN, GUS DANIEL, Falmouth.....(KA)
HOFFMAN, A., Bedford, Olympia.....(DW)
HUTCHINSON, LOGAN, Fannin.....(MA)
MILAM, CHARLES, Shepherdsville...(KA)
NOLAN, MARTIN, Harris—Sgt.....(KA)
SHIRGLEY, ALFRED R., Newport.....(MA)
SHOOPMAN, OTHER A., Littrell.....(KA)
SKIPWORTH, JOHN E., Ellington—Wagn.....(MA)
WASH, LOUIS, Liberty.....(KA)
WASSON, TROY, Knowlton.....(MA)
WELLS, GROVER C., Jamestown—Corp.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

COX, GEORGE C., Marion.....(KA)
DEROUEN, ELEA, Hayes.....(DD)
ELLIS, JESSE T., Denham Springs...(MA)
FISHER, BENJAMIN M., Franklinton.(MA)
GRAHAM, JOHN L., Dubach.....(MA)
HILLMAN, BATIST, Leonville.....(KA)
LANDRY, SYLVANE, Belle Rose.....(KA)
COURINS, WILLIAM H., Blaine.....(MA)
PELSOM, CARL E., Washington.....(MA)
PLOOD, FRED M., North Waterboro..(MA)
FROTHINGHAM, T. W., Portland.....(WS)
GOODALL, HOWARD, Oakfield.....(KA)
KNAPP, DAVID E., Hampden—Sgt..(WU)
McLAUGHLIN, A. L., Jonesboro.....(MA)
MANLEY, W. B., Bangor—Sgt.....(KA)
TIGHE, PHILIP P., Biddeford.....(KA)
WILLIAMSON, G. P., West New Portland.....(MA)

MARYLAND.

ASQUITH, CALVINE, Edgewater.....(DW)
BOPST, THOMAS R., Baltimore.....(KA)
BUTZNER, JOHN F., Baltimore.....(KA)
CUSTER, SHERMAN B., Swanton.....(KA)
DAVIS, CHARLES E., Salisbury—Bgl..(KA)
ELLIOTT, ERNEST W., Elliot.....(KA)
FOSTER, C. N., Baltimore—Corp.....(KA)
PIERCE, WILLIAM C., Warwick.....(MA)
SCHLEUTER, H. A., E. New Market...(MA)
SMITH, CLARENCE J., Relay.....(MA)
VANCE, FRANK, Baltimore—Mch.....(MA)
WILBURN, G. E., Silver Spg.—Corp..(KA)
WILGIS, ROLAND O., Bel Air.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, C. E., Cumberland.....(KA)
WOJCIK, M. S., Baltimore—Corp.....(KA)
ZOUCK, PETER G., Glyndon—Lt.....(KA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANDREWS, F. H., Worcester—Corp...(MA)
BAMFORD, R. C., Ipswich—Sgt.....(KA)
BATES, REGINALD, Clinton.....(WU)
BOSSIDY, JAMES R., South Lee—Corp..(KA)
BRUNEAU, ARTHUR, Cambridge.....(MA)
CARNEBUCCI, CATINO, Westfield.....(KA)
COOMBS, CARL L., Reading.....(MA)
COUSI, MICHAEL, Fitchburg.....(DD)
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN J., Lowell.....(MA)
ERLANDSON, PAUL F., Malden.....(MA)
FLANAGAN, CHARLES A., Newton.....(MA)
GODFREY, JOSEPH, Attleboro.....(MA)
HANRAHAN, D. J., Lynn—Corp.....(KA)
HEALY, JAMES F., Roslindale—Sgt...(KA)
HORRIGAN, TIMOTHY J., Gardner.....(KA)
HURLEY, JAMES J., Cambridge—Sgt..(KA)
KELLEHER, F. E., Springfield—Sgt..(KA)
LAMB, HAROLD C., Worcester—Sgt...(KA)
LOQUIN, HAROLD J., Waverly.....(WS)
MATTOS, JOSEPH S., Gloucester.....(KA)
MOSHER, J. F., East Boston—Corp...(KA)
MUCCILLO, SALVATORE, Franklin...(KA)
NOONAN, ARTHUR J., Charlestown...(KA)
O'BRIEN, C. A., Northampton.....(MA)
O'NEIL, JOSEPH, South Boston.....(MA)
PAGE, JOHN W., Roxbury.....(KA)
PHELPS, H. H., Springfield—Lt.....(KA)
PREIST, K. K., Lynn—Lt.....(KA)
RENNIE, CHARLES J., Waltham.....(KA)
RILEY, PERCIVAL W., Revere Beach.(KA)
ROSS, FRANK A., Newton Center.....(KA)
SCHREINER, CARL O., Melrose.....(MA)
SHEA, ALBERT E., North Grantham..(MA)
THOMPSON, A. U., Watertown—Corp...(KA)
VAIL, JEFFRY, Whitinsville—Corp...(KA)
VEIERA, ANTONE, New Bedford.....(KA)
VENTRIS, TEODATO, East Boston.....(KA)
WALLACE, J. T., Linwood.....(DD)
WATERS, PATRICK, Newton Falls.....(MA)
WOODWARD, HARRY W., Berlin.....(KA)

MICHIGAN.

BERGANN, ERIC A., Lansing—Sgt.....(KA)
BLOOM, HELMER, Detroit—Sgt.....(DA)
RODERICK, R. R., Adrian—Corp.....(MA)
BREZA, ALEXANDER, Grand Rapids..(MA)
CHEESMAN, JEROME L., Milan.....(MA)
CHILDS, EDWARD W., Hudson.....(MA)
DAVISON, FLOYD J., Otisville.....(MA)
DRAXLER, JOHN A., Stratford.....(MA)
DUFF, ROBERT D., Elmira.....(MA)
ENGELMAN, W. F., McClure—Corp...(KA)
ENRIGHT, MICHAEL, Port Huron.....(MA)
FENSTERMAKER, Lyman, Hillsdale..(KA)
FRANCE, BELA WILL, Detroit.....(KA)
FULTON, THURSTON, Alba.....(MA)
GARNSEY, EDWARD G., Jr., Sunset Sea, Grand Haven—Lt.....(KA)
GEHRING, T. B., Grand Rapids.....(MA)
GERARD, JOHN F., Iona—Capt.....(KA)
GRAF, ERNEST, Ann Arbor—Sgt.....(KA)
GREEN, JOHNNIE A., West Branch...(KA)
GREEN, DONALD E., Grand Rapids...(MA)
GREENWALT, IRVING M., Charlotte..(KA)
HARTMAN, W., Grand Rapids.....(MA)
BALLBAUER, HERMAN S., Rogers.....(KA)
HAMBLEN, LOUIS W., Detroit—Corp..(KA)
HARDING, LLOYD, Bay City—Corp....(MA)
HARM, HERBERT J., Sans Souci.....(MA)
HASICK, CHARLES, Brown City.....(KA)
HESS, WILLIAM R., Lawrence.....(KA)
JACKSON, LEE, Chesaning.....(KA)
KLECKNER, HERBERT W., Monroe....(MA)
KOEGELE, F., Kalamazoo—Corp.....(KA)
LA FLAIR, LESTER, Bangor.....(KA)
LOVEWELL, LUCIEN R., So. Lyon....(KA)
LYTTLE, ALFRED E., Shelby—Corp...(DW)
MACK, GEORGE, Central Lake.....(KA)
MARCH, JESSE W., Alpena.....(DA)
MARTIN, WILLIAM P., Ypsilanti.....(KA)
McNAMARA, LEON, Cadillac—Sgt.....(

NEW MOONEY TRIAL URGED BY MORRISON

Labor Federation's Secretary Suggests Pardon for Him and Rearrest.

FICKERT AFTER DENSMORE

Seeks Indictment of Official Who Reported Irregularities in Prosecuted Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Commutation of the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney by Governor Stephens of California does not in any way settle the case, from the viewpoint of organized labor, says a statement issued today by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, taking the position that charges of perjury in connection with the conviction make a new trial imperative. Mr. Morrison's statement follows:

"Organized labor will be in full accord with Governor Stephens's statement that 'it is, of course, unnecessary to argue the point that whatever Mooney's character or his past record might have been, this particular case must be determined upon its merits.'

"In my judgment, however, the commutation does not in any way settle this case. It must be recalled that the trade union movement, in urging a new trial for Mooney, takes the position that the charges of perjury in connection with his conviction make a new trial imperative. This position is identical with that of Superior Court Judge Griffin, who conducted Mooney's trial and sentenced him to death. In a letter to State Attorney General Webb on April 25, last year, Judge Griffin, in urging a new trial, said that if the perjury evidence had been presented to him before the case left his hands, he would unhesitatingly have granted a new trial. On Nov. 21 of this year Judge Griffin renewed his request in a letter to Governor Stephens.

"Under these circumstances, the trade union movement has urged that Mooney be given a new trial. This could be accomplished by the Governor pardoning him and having him immediately arrested on one of the other murder indictments resulting from the bomb explosion.

"As the matter now stands Mooney is to serve a life imprisonment on evidence that the trial Judge says 'bears directly upon the credibility of the witness and goes to the very foundation of the truth of the story told by Oxman (the State's chief witness) on the witness stand.'"

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Indictment of John B. Densmore, Director General of Emptoyment of the Department of Labor, who made a report, charging irregularities in prosecutions, including the case of Thomas J. Mooney, will be asked by District Attorney Fickert, the latter stated today. The indictment will be sought under statutes pertaining to wiretapping.

The Densmore report set forth conversations alleged to have been obtained from telephone wires leading to the District Attorney's office, Fickert's law office, and other offices. A Grand Jury is investigating the Densmore charges of irregularities in the prosecutions of Mooney and others in connection with the bomb murders.

The Grand Jury today framed a request to Governor Stephens that he direct Densmore to appear before that body to testify concerning his report. A certified copy of the report also was asked for.

"It was a case of 'Mooney vs. Money,' and Money won a costly victory," Maxwell McNutt, chief of counsel for Mooney, said in commenting on the commutation of Mooney's sentence.

The defense would be powerless to act further even if all the charges in the Densmore report were substantiated, McNutt said.

No further legal steps could be invoked in Mooney's behalf, attorneys said today. Mooney, who is an iron moulder, will be moved from the death cell which he has occupied in San Quentin Penitentiary since July 17 of this year, and put to work with other prisoners.

UNIONISTS ADOPT PROTEST.

Federated Union Committees Demand New Trial for Mooney.

Thomas Mooney's case was discussed last night in Labor Temple by committees from the Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the United Hebrew Trades, and the United Board of Business Agents. The meeting also took up the question of the coming protest meeting in Cooper Union Thursday night. Action crystallized in the adoption of a resolution which stated in part:

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, representing 300,000 organized workers, hereby reaffirm our belief in the innocence of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and insist that these men, union workers, be granted new trials, to the end that their innocence or guilt may be proved without the use of perjury, such as was used to convict them, and that the guilty persons, irrespective of their position, be brought to justice; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our continued support, morally and financially, to our brothers and sisters in California in their struggle for justice for Mooney and Billings, and to the end that the name of labor be preserved from the stain of a heinous crime, which our enemies seek to place upon us; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Woodrow Wilson, W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; E. D. Nolan, Secretary International Workers' Defense League.

The question of a parade is still a matter for the vote of individual unions. The delegates made it plain that the meeting projected was to be a peaceful one and that it was their purpose to make it a dignified protest on the part of labor and not a gathering of radicals. Edward I. Hannah said that the meeting would be a gathering of trade unions and there will be no red nor blue flags flown.

"There is to be no let-up in the battle for the liberation of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, victims of corporation greed in California," said W. D. Patterson, representative of the Workers' Defense League, yesterday.

"California's Governor makes the interesting discovery that the Mooney case is not a labor case, after a Federal investigating committee appointed by President Wilson found that the Mooney case was very much a labor case. The recent startling disclosures of J. B. Densmore of the United States Department of Labor prove beyond all doubt that Mooney is the victim of a deliberate conspiracy aimed at the whole of the labor movement.

"All plans for a general cessation of work, outlined by the San Francisco defense organized on behalf of Mooney, will be carried out so far as lies in our power. We have assurances from the labor forces throughout the nation that the taking of the strike vote will continue and the tieup will come on Dec. 9 unless the national authorities secure the justice refused by those in power in California. Mooney must be freed or given a new trial. Organized labor stands as a unit upon this demand."

CONFESSION IGNORED.

Swann Goes On with Baksa Case Despite Convict's Admission.

The District Attorney went on yesterday with the trial of Elizabeth Baksa on the charge of murdering Mrs. Helen Hamel, and announced that the prosecution would ignore the confession of James F. Regan, a Sing Sing convict, who is alleged to have said that he alone was guilty and that the girl had no complicity in the crime. The defense, however, will attempt to get the testimony exonerating Miss Baksa before the jury by using Regan as a witness. Several other convicts are to be brought here to testify, either in corroboration of Regan or against him, it was said.

Assistant District Attorney Talley sought to present evidence to show that teeth marks on the arm of the murdered woman, which had been reproduced in plaster, had been made by the teeth of Miss Baksa. But a Sixth Avenue dentist, who had made plaster and wax casts of the defendant's teeth, testified that the model he had made in wax, which is the customary way for getting an impression of the lower jaw, could not be produced to show the exact length and width and line of the teeth. Judge Rosalsky decided that these exhibits, based on such uncertain evidence, could not be admitted.

Major Straight Still in Danger.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The condition of Major Willard D. Straight, of the American Expeditionary Forces, was reported today as still dangerous. Major Straight is ill with pneumonia.

RIOTING CONTINUES IN LATIN REPUBLICS

Reports of Demonstrations in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia Are Apparently Censored.

APPEAL SENT WASHINGTON?

Long Cablegram from Lima Reported on the Way—Ambassador Shea in Conference.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 29.—Hostile manifestations continue in cities of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, according to dispatches received here. The dispatches have apparently been censored.

One report is that the Ecuadorian flag appeared with the Chilean in an anti-Peruvian demonstration at Santiago, Chile, Thursday. The flag was said to have been given to the crowd by the Ecuadorian Minister after manifestations at the legation.

It is reported in diplomatic circles here that the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments have definitely decided to request the Peace Congress to take the Tacna and Arica controversy under consideration, with a view to a final settlement of this question.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 29.—American Ambassador Shea had a long conference with the Chilean Foreign Minister at a diplomatic reception Thursday. The newspapers say that the conference was connected with the present trouble between Chile and Peru.

Several Chilean Consuls have notified their Government that they are leaving Peru in accordance with the order to do so if it be necessary for their personal safety.

Message to Washington Rumored.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 29.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Foreign Office has sent a long cablegram to the State Department at Washington concerning the controversy between Chile and Peru. It is not known whether the cablegram concerned recent incidents or the general question of the Provinces of Tanna and Arica.

H. Loss, the Peruvian Consul who fled from Iquique, Chile, during the disorders there, arirved in Lima yesterday.

It is reported that anti-Peruvian demonstrations continue in Santiago and Valparaiso. Iquique newspapers received here give details of the anti-Peruvian outbreak there and show that during the trouble British and French establishments were attacked. This fact is viewed in Lima as lending ground to the belief that German agitators were involved in the Iquique affair.

American Officials Silent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—If the Peruvian Government has dispatched any message to the American Government concerning the dispute between Peru and Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica, it has not yet reached the State Department.

Officials here decline to discuss the controversy between the South American republics until the matter has been brought officially to the attention of this Government. It is known, however, that several reports bearing on the dispute have been received from representatives of the United States in both countries.

Unofficially it was said that circumstances might lead the United States to take action in an effort to compose the differences between Chile and Peru upon the invitation from one of the nations that it use its good offices.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, through Eduardo Higginson, Peruvian Consul General in the United States, issued here last night a denial of a recent statement by the Chilean Consul General that Peru had apologized for its action in withdrawing Consul representatives from Chile.

Cablegrams received from the Foreign Office in Lima, Mr. Higginson stated, announced that its severance of commercial relations with Chile was prompted not only by attacks in Chilean cities against Peruvian nationals, but by forcible detention of its Consul at Iquique aboard a ship, where he was prevented from communicating with his Government.

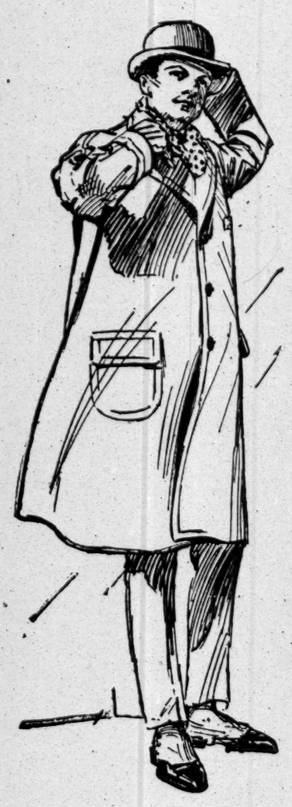
James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — To-day — 34th Street

Extraordinary Offerings

FINE SUITS & OVERCOATS

For Men and Young Men



Fine Winter Overcoats

Special $38.00

Overcoats tailored of excellent quality warm Fabrics; beautifully trimmed; mostly quarter satin-lined, with satin sleeve linings; desirable models including Town Ulsters, Long Ulsters and Slip-ons; size 34 to 46.

150 Winter Overcoats

Extra Special $21.00

Made of durable Fabrics—taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance; not all sizes in any one pattern, but all sizes in the lot from 34 to 42.

Reduced for Immediate Clearance

Men's & Young Men's Fine Suits

$36.75

formerly 40.00, 45.00, 50.00 and 55.00

Odd lots of fine Suits taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate disposal; men of critical taste will approve these Suits, as they embody the best style ideas combined with excellent fabrics and superior tailoring; size 34 to 46.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEP'T.—5TH FLOOR.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning Today Will

Close Out All Military Goods

At Half Price

—we carry only one kind of military equipment and that the best.

$50.00 Officers' Coats	$25.00
50.00 Officers' Uniforms	25.00
60.00 Trench Coats	30.00
4.00 Caps	2.00
8.50 Leggins	4.25
4.50 Khaki Shirts	2.25
5.00 Khaki Shirts	2.50
6.00 Khaki Shirts	3.00
6.95 Khaki Shirts	3.47
1.00 Gold Service Jewelry	.50
.50 Service Jewelry	.25
7.50 Khaki Fitted Cases	3.75
5.00 Khaki Fitted Cases	2.50
.50 Trench Mirrors	.25
1.50 Air Cushions	.75
1.00 Khaki Cigarette Cases	.50

Men's All-Wool Sweaters

Unequalled anywhere in New York

At $2.95

¶ Fine for skating, bicycling, and all outdoors. In slip-on model, with military collar, made of Tan color, Pure Worsted Yarn. Quantity limited.

Men's Cotton Ribbed Union Suits

At $1.95

¶ Winter weight garments, in perfect-fitting model. Natural Grey only, but each and every suit without competition at this price.

An Important Sale!

Men's Silk House Coats *and* Smoking Jackets

That Sell Regularly at $25, $30, $35

At $15

¶ Two distinct models, both *perfection* in every little detail of making One in Tuxedo style, faced with extra fine Grosgrain Silk. The other model is in shawl collar effect, with two silk frogs, full silk lined. Here are the silks—

Rich Poplins, Silk Repps, Zenana Cloths, Rich Brocades and Matlasse Silks.

Saks & Company

Broadway — at 34th Street

Announce the Presentation Today of

One Thousand New and Very Charming

$5.85 Wonder Hats

—the most distinctive styles created for Mid-Winter

Large, Small, and Medium size hats of unusual beauty of contour, fashioned of the materials of the hour—All Satin or combination of Satin and Maline. All are hand-made, insuring permanency of line, and each model is an exact duplicate of a much higher-priced original. Some have transparent crowns. Others have Satin Crowns and Maline Brims.

Trimmed with richly Colored Fruits, Flowers, Burnt Ostrich Fancies and Novel Ornaments. Three styles pictured

Also—

600 Satin and Fur Hats at $5.85

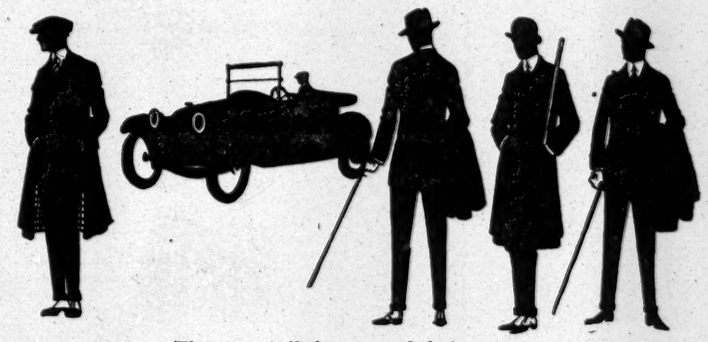
now very much in vogue, but difficult to find such lots at a moderate price.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — —FIFTH AVENUE— — 39th Street

Town Ulsters and Great Coats for Men

$32.50 to $90.00



The coats tell the story of their superiority — price emphasizes the value.

The new, smart, dressy models.—Arranging for the fabrics a long time prior to the many sharp advances in price and war-time restrictions enables us to offer values and material that cannot be duplicated until the readjustment period assures supply and brings prices down.

Sensible, practical coats for all kinds of weather, and appropriate for either business or dress wear.—Made of fine imported and domestic fabrics in beautiful shades of browns, greens, grays and heather mixtures.—Double-breasted convertible collars, also the "Burberry" Raglan model from London.

Dress Overcoats

With Velvet Collars—$27.50 to $80.00

Equal in finish to finest custom-made overcoats—Double-breasted or Chesterfield models.

Men's Suits of Imported Fabrics

Special at $50.00

Woolens from "Burberrys" of London—tailored to our own standard—the clothes that are now so scarce with the custom-tailors.

Other Suits $25.00 to $65.00

Fourth Floor

Where to Put Your Money

Put at least some of your money where it will be safe no matter what happens.

Our first Mortgage Participation Certificates enable you to do this with any sum from $200 up. Furthermore, just now you can get 5% on your money, principal and interest guaranteed.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

Resinol

will help heal your sick skin so you can wear this dress

"I know, because I have used it, and found that it relieved the smarting when I made the first application and in a short time the trouble was gone. I used Resinol Soap with it and it quickened the action of Resinol Ointment. You can get both from your druggist."

WHITMAN GETS VOID BALLOTS INTO COURT

Appellate Division Decides in Governor's Favor for Richmond County.

MAY GO THROUGHOUT STATE

Friends of Whitman Say Enough Errors May Be Found to Change Result of the Election.

Governor Whitman scored a victory yesterday in his attempt to have an examination of the void, blank and protested ballots cast at the last election when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision overruling a motion made by the attorneys for Alfred E. Smith and ordering an examination of such ballots cast in Richmond County. Similar actions are pending before the Supreme Court in the other boroughs of the city and the Governor's attorneys feel sure that these cases will be decided in their favor. Should all the void, blank and protested ballots cast throughout the State be examined, Governor Whitman's friends contend that enough errors will have been shown to change the result of the election and defeat Mr. Smith. Attorneys for Mr. Smith, it is understood, will take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

The Appellate Division's ruling sustains the decision of Supreme Court Justice Fawcett, who ordered the ballots before him for examination for the purpose of determining, after such examination, if he might decide whether a mandamus was necessary owing to any improper rulings by the Election Inspectors. The Governor's attorneys took the position that no such order was necessary or proper until after the ballots had been examined by the Court. In order to bring the matter up on appeal counsel for Mr. Smith prepared and entered an order which amounted to a request for a mandamus. A stay, however, was granted, which would have prevented the issuance of a certificate of election, but under the ruling of the Appellate Division this stay was vacated, and the Board of Canvassers of Richmond are authorized to proceed with their count of the ballots and make their return to the Secretary of State.

The Justices who sat in the Appellate Division were presiding Justice Jenks and Associate Justices Putnam, Thomas, Blackmar, and Jaycox. The decision, which was unanimous, read:

"We are of opinion that the Court was not authorized to order a mandamus for a recanvass. But upon the application in question the Court was confined to a determination whether the application justified an order that the void, blank, and protested ballots be brought into court; that the Court could thereupon determine whether any of such ballots were canvassed improperly with respect to the applicant, to the end that a mandamus with specific instructions for the recanvass should issue. We are of opinion that the allegation of the moving affidavit was sufficient to justify an order that such ballots be brought into court, but that the order should have ended there. Therefore, the order should be amended accordingly, and should be further amended by the vacation of the stay in accord with the consent, in open court, without prejudice, however, to a future application therefor."

Abram S. Gilbert, of counsel for Governor Whitman, said last night that the decision was a complete victory for his side, and that it was particularly gratifying in view of the unanimity of the Court's opinion.

"The procedure will now be for Judge Fawcett to look at the void, protested and blank ballots," he said, "and if he finds as matter of law that any ballots were declared to be void which were in fact good, or if ballots were counted which were void, or that ballots declared to be blank were voted for a candidate for Governor, he will issue a mandamus to the Board of County Canvassers of Richmond County directing them to correct the returns accordingly. We assume that the other judges before whom similar applications are pending will follow the ruling of the Brooklyn Appellate Division, although the Judges in this department are not necessarily bound to do so."

Justice Callaghan, in Brooklyn, has already granted an order for the production of the void, blank and protested ballots cast in Queens County before him on Monday. In Kings County Justice Manning reserved decision on a similar order, while in New York County Justice Philbin also reserved decision. In The Bronx Justice Giegerich granted an order for the production of such alleged defective ballots, but the Democrats served notice of an appeal which acted as a stay. Unless they argue the appeal at once Mr. Gilbert will go into court and ask that it be vacated. Unless an appeal is taken by Mr. Smith's attorneys to the Brooklyn Appellate Division ruling, Justice Fawcett will begin an inspection of the void, protested and blank ballots cast in Richmond County on Monday.

SUGAR LESS RESTRICTED.

Certificates to be Discontinued Dec. 1—Supply Outlook Better.

Demobilization of the sugar division of the New York branch of the Federal Food Board, occupying the seventh and eighth floors of the building at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street, and employing 300 persons, was begun yesterday morning, and today there will be left only a few persons to wind up affairs. The disbanding came two weeks earlier than was anticipated, because word was received that the supply of sugar was sufficient to permit the discontinuance on Dec. 1 of certificates.

It is expected that Cuban raw sugars will reach this country in liberal volume between Jan. 1 and Jan. 15. The Food Board points out that the elimination of sugar certificates does not mean that restrictions on the use of sugar are removed. Effective tomorrow, an increased allowance of a pound a month for each person is permitted, and restaurants and hotels may use an additional pound for each ninety meals served.

The license of W. S. Post, wholesale flour dealer of 2 Stone Street, has been suspended for six months, effective Nov. 22. He was charged with contracting for flour, and when the market fell off, refusing to accept shipments.

AMERICA TO SELL 150 WOODEN SHIPS

Piez of Fleet Corporation Explains That This Is Part of Hurley's Mission Abroad.

PROTEST FROM FLORIDA

Senator Fletcher Attacks Alleged Propaganda in Favor of Steel Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Through a letter written by Charles A. Piez, Vice President and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, it became known today that the Shipping Board wishes either to sell 150 wooden ships abroad or cancel the contracts for them. The Fleet Corporation regards the wooden ships as good emergency vessels, but as rather unprofitable investments under competitive conditions.

Mr. Piez stated that one of the objects of Mr. Hurley's trip to Europe was to try to sell these wooden ships. Work upon them has been stopped.

Coincident with the release of Mr. Piez's letter came a statement from Senator Fletcher of Florida, protesting against abandonment of the wooden ship building program. The Senator is Chairman of the Commerce Committee. Many of the wooden ship yards are in his and contiguous States.

The Piez letter was written to Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, who asked about the cancellation of contracts. He said in part:

"The limitations which the Board of Trustees has imposed on the construction of additional wooden vessels have grown, first, out of the fact that we have not received authorization for further expenditures from Congress, and second, out of the fact that all the wooden vessels and all of the steel vessels contracted for on the Great Lakes are below 4,000 dead weight tons in capacity and that we will have, upon the completion of our wooden ship and Great Lakes program over 1,100 small vessels—altogether too many to serve the very limited needs which we have for this class of vessels in normal times.

"The operating division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has pronounced the wooden steamers as good emergency vessels, but as rather unprofitable investments under competitive conditions.

"We are at present engaged in an endeavor to dispose of a part of our present program to foreign buyers, and this is part of the mission on which Mr. Hurley is engaged during his present trip abroad. If we succeed in disposing of any considerable number it will enable us to complete our present program, without further cancellations. If not, the suspension which the Board of Trustees has ordered in the case of all vessels for which the keels have not already been laid, numbering in the neighborhood of 150, will undoubtedly be converted into cancellations."

The statement of Senator Fletcher said that although "there was a storm of protest and dreadful prediction of failure filled the newspapers" when the wooden ship program was announced, yet the wooden vessel "is a most useful and reliable ship."

He said that 367 wooden ships had been launched, of which 98 had been completed, and of these 73 have sailed for loading ports. In addition, work had been begun on 193 and contracts had been let for 171 more, but of the latter, the Shipping Board "has actually canceled 48 of these contracts and authorized the cancellation" of 100 more.

Referring to the "wild" rumors about wooden ships, Senator Fletcher said:

"A gentleman of high standing told me yesterday he had been informed by excellent authority, in position to know, that 12 of them were ashore on the Pacific coast and 14 were beached on the West Indies. This story is going the rounds, and there is not one word of truth in it."

500 Men Discharged at Devens.

AYER, Mass., Nov. 29.—The first men to be discharged from Camp Devens started for their homes today. Nearly 500 soldiers, all members of the first development battalion, passed through the gates after receiving their pay and transportation allowance, and many others will be discharged tomorrow.

Tent Camps to be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The sixteen so-called tent camps originally constructed as training centres for national guard divisions will be abandoned as soon as practicable. General March announced today. No additional tents or supplies will be sent to these camps. The only exception will be the base hospitals at the camps, which the circular directs be maintained.

WAR STAMP SALE TO GO ON.

McAdoo Urges Continued Thrift to Help the Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Continued practice of thrift through the purchase of War Savings and Thrift Stamps is necessary so the Government may meet the expenses of the war, provide the means of supporting the army in Europe and of bringing it back to American soil, said Director General McAdoo in a message sent today to all Regional Directors of railroads.

The Regional Directors were called upon to ask railroad employes of their regions to save their money and invest it in War Savings and Thrift Stamps to help the Government and the soldiers and sailors, and also to help themselves by laying up a fund which will be a protection to them in after years.

CARE FOR JEWISH ORPHANS.

Guardian Society Seeks Homes for Those Bereft by Influenza.

Jewish families able to care for Jewish children orphaned by influenza are urged to extend that care by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President. In a statement sent out yesterday the society emphasized that Jewish orphans should be placed in Jewish homes, and said it would pay the board of such children from 5 to 10 years old.

"It is both a duty and a privilege for those so situated that they can undertake the responsibility to care for these homeless, motherless or fatherless little ones," said Mr. Lewisohn, "and give them the care accorded to more fortunate children where their religious wants will not be neglected."

UNDERWEAR!
Soft, Scratchless, Cut, Not Chopped

MEDIUM-WEIGHT Worsted, Natural Color, **$2.50** the garment. *American Hosiery Company* Medium-Weight White Merino, **$3.00** the garment. *Vassar Elastic-Ribbed* Union Suits, **$3.50**. *Duofold Medium-Weight* Union Suits (wool outside cotton inside), **$4.50**.

OVERWEAR!
$35 Overcoats That Sell Like Sixty

SINGLE or Double-Breasted, Belted or Beltless; Smooth Cloths or Rough; Long or Short; Close-Clinging or Loose-Draping; Velvet Collar or Self; Plain Colors or Varied Colored Heathers; *not a shoddy strand among the wool.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Shall We Feed Germany and Stint Ourselves?

An examination of the American press shows that the German wail for food, which was the first sign of life of the new-born German Government, has not aroused any large amount of compassion over here. To many observers this "propaganda" is important as the opening gun of Germany's fight for a victory at the peace table. All our late full-Germans, pro-Germans, and pacifists are expected to come out of hiding forthwith and "show mercy to the defeated." "They will come," predicts the Kansas City *Star*, "bearing bouquets, asking permission to offer consolation to the prisoner and to leave tracts and flowers in the cell. . . . Heaven spare us now from mush." On the other hand, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, says "there has been a great deal of unnecessary furor in this country about feeding the Germans. We are not calling upon the American people to make any sacrifice with a view to feeding the Germans. Remove the water-tight blockade and the Germans will take care of themselves."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—November 30th—takes up the latest phase of the peace negotiations and by presenting the sentiments of editors of all political persuasions gives the reader a concrete idea of how America feels upon the subject of feeding Germany this winter.

Other articles that will be of great interest to the American people upon subjects that concern them intimately, are:

How the War Was Won

The Contributing Causes of Germany's Defeat as Adduced by Authorities in America, England, France, and Germany

Wilhelm to the Bar of Justice
The Coming British Elections
The Swiss Center of Bolshevism
The World's Strongest Fiber
Curing Madness by Tooth-Pulling
Praise for American Poets
Cold Water for French Good Will
A Call to Repentance
Meeting the Test
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
News of Business and Finance
The President at the Peace Table
Germany Playing "The Baby Act"
How Aviation Has Done the Impossible
How Influenza Got In
New York's First Statue to an Actor
Tolstoy Still Dreaming
Foch—"The Gray Man of Christ"
"The Great Army That Died"
The Best of Current Poetry
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Many Illustrations, Including Maps, Half-tone Portraits and Cartoons

Full-Page Colored Map in "The Digest" This Week

This instructive Map will be eagerly welcomed by the readers of "The Digest," for on it they can easily trace the progress of the great Allied army of occupation in its triumphal march toward the Rhine. The map also shows the German territory to be occupied by the American and Allied armies under the terms of the armistice. The "bridgeheads" along the line are clearly indicated, with the neutral zone shown in color; also the battle line as it stood when hostilities ceased at the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year. Briefly, the entire region that will be most prominent in the news for a long time to come will be available for ready reference through this map. It is worthy of permanent preservation.

November 30th Number on Sale To-day---All News-dealers---10 Cents

"The Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest"

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

Make This the Children's Happiest Christmas

THIS GIRL CAN TELL YOU
Why does water freeze?
What makes an arrow fly?
How is a delta made?
What makes a whirlpool?

The Gift That Will Never Grow Old
THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

What are you doing for the education of your child in the home where he spends most of his time? Are you able to guide his work and play, his thinking and occupations? THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE will help you to do this. The 16 Great Departments develop and educate every faculty of the child's growing mind and nature. It was made by parents as perplexed as yourself how to go about the right education of their children. They have worked out the problem and are offering you the benefit of their experiments and success in this wonderful work, made for all the children the world over. In 600,000 homes today parents and children can not say enough about what THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE has done for them. DON'T YOU WANT YOUR CHILD TO HAVE THE SUPREME EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGE?

THIS BOY CAN TELL YOU
What causes a fog?
What makes the sea salt?
What gives steam its power?
What makes a motor car go?

The Book of Knowledge

The Children's Encyclopedia

10,000 Educational Pictures **In Five Languages** **350 Colored Plates**

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the most practical and useful as well as delightful work for the young ever produced. It begins with the things which interest the mind of a child most, through the greatest avenue of knowledge, **the eyes,** and by means of thousands of striking educational pictures, leads, step by step, into all the great departments of knowledge: Nature, Science, History, Biography, Astronomy, Physiology, Art, Poetry, Literature, and Manual Training. The 16 Great Departments are linked together in the full circle of knowledge. There is a unique system of cross references and a complete index of over 30,000 entries. **It is the first complete work of reference ever made for the children,** arranged as a series of delightful illustrated reading courses. It was made **for all whose hearts are young.** IT GIVES THE CHILDREN A LONG START IN THE RACE FOR KNOWLEDGE.

The Three Great Words

The world's three great words are KNOWLEDGE, POWER and SUCCESS. Given the first, the others naturally follow. The road to Success has been paved with many mistakes and many failures, most of which are due to starting wrong. The child must be given the right start in the HOME if he is to arrive at the big word, SUCCESS. Interesting, authentic, and well-digested information is the food upon which growing minds should be fed, but there must be stories, poetry, art and literature and all kinds of wholesome occupations, indoors and outdoors, to develop the child's many-sided nature. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is the one indispensable helper in the home. There are **ten thousand** *striking, educational pictures* with brief and fascinating descriptions which tell a story or impress an important fact in a way that will never be forgotten. Let your child have the benefit of the greatest educational help of the century. IT MAY MEAN ALL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

Greatest of All Gifts

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE today is not only the most useful and delightful work in the world for the children, it is almost a work of art. Such paper will not be used again for many a long day. The silkote paper finish lends a softness and beauty to the **ten thousand** *striking illustrations,* which is unequalled. It was the good fortune of the public that the paper had been manufactured so far in advance of the war-time regulations that the publishers are able to offer such a beautiful new edition for CHRISTMAS. There is no greater influence in the home than the books upon the table. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE combines the greatest amount of usefulness, beauty and delight. It is *a new method of education in the home* which opens the mind of the child to the wonderful world about him. It creates the desire to know, the power to think, and puts into his hands the best and most wholesome means of satisfying his never-ending curiosity. IT IS A GREAT NEW FORCE IN THE CHILD'S LIFE.

SATISFY YOUR DESIRE TO KNOW BY MAILING FREE COUPON

THE 80-PAGE FREE BOOK CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:
Chieftains of a Vanishing Race (Frontispiece in Three Colors); The Sun and His Family; What Our Skin Is Like; How the Nail Grows on the Finger; How the Teeth Grow; The Nerves of Smell; The Marvel of Hearing; The Lords of the Wild Kingdom; A Concrete Ship in the Water; The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat; How We Dig Up Sunshine; Making the Desert Blossom; Canada the Wonderland; The Republics of South America; The Boy Carpenter's Box of Tools; West Point and Annapolis, and Others.

THE GROLIER SOCIETY
2 WEST 45TH STREET NEW YORK

FREE COUPON
THE GROLIER SOCIETY,
2 West 45th Street, New York.
Please mail descriptive book, containing a little talk on the different departments in THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the mind of a child.

Name .....
Address .....

FANCIFUL SUITE BY THE PHILHARMONIC

Mortimer Wilson's "From My Youth" Full of Feeling for Childhood and Its Toys.

TRUE HUMOR IN HIS MUSIC

Stransky Matinee of Bach, Brahms, and Tschaikovsky Has Leo Schulz, Violoncellist, as Soloist.

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER.

It was an afternoon of F major-F minor yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, where the Philharmonic Society gave a matinée devoted to Bach, Brahms, Tschaikovsky, and Liszt, with a novelty by a young American composer, Mortimer Wilson. Not that we overrate key-symbolism, or any such far-flung nonsense; nevertheless, there is a profound meaning, not alone "color," but vibrationary, in the choice of keys when making up the scheme of a program. Yesterday, for example, was not an F major afternoon; rather a sullen, sultry weather that, perhaps, could have been better interpreted in B flat minor. The psychic "sharps" would agree to this; yet F major was precisely the tonal signature to dispel the gloomy forebodings of an approaching storm, for the key of F is suave, ingratiating, whether expressed by Mozart in his F major solo piano sonata, by Bach in his Brandenburg Concerto, played on this occasion; by Beethoven in Pastorale, or by Brahms in his third symphony. A lovely tonality. No wonder mystics, as did the original French poet Baudelaire, find analogues and correspondences in color, perfumes, and the soporific effect of fireworks on owls.

An orchestral suite. Opus 5, "From My Youth," was the fresh offering of the afternoon. In his notes Mr. Humiston told us that the composer, Mortimer Wilson, was born in Iowa, 1876; that he studied with Frederick Grant Gleason in Chicago—to whose solid musicianship we can testify from personal experience; that later he had the advice of Max Reger. If brevity be the soul of wit then Mr. Wilson is a musical epigrammatist. With him the unexpected always happens; especially his abrupt endings. He is as witty as John Alden Carpenter, and he is addicted to one-bar codas. Sometimes a sob, sometimes a gasp—literally. There are eight short episodes in his suite, and are the product of a musicianly fancy, well scored, full of feeling for childhood and its toys, and both naïve and bizarre.

We liked the "Teddy Bears Lullaby," the "Funeral of the Calico Cat," and the "Tin Soldier's Dress Parade." These ingenious trifles are penned by a psychologist of childhood, and seen through the tender lens of a poet. Calico cats and tin soldiers are as vital in the imagination of children as a Tristan in fut or the apotheosis of a symphonic whale, in the consciousness of grown-ups. We had rather written the adventures of immortal Alice and the colloquy of the walrus and the carpenter than any one of Woodrow Wilson's "May I Not" addresses. As for Alice in Wonderland, she is simply crying for orchestral treatment à la Mortimer Wilson or J. A. Carpenter. We are very much mistaken if "Tin Soldier's Dress Parade," with its piquant toy-trumpet, does not find its way into the repertory of every orchestral conductor, there to keep company with "The Funeral March of a Marionette" or "Chinoise" from the Tschaikovsky Suite. True humor in music is rare.

The composer conducted his charming work discreetly. He was recalled several times. Mr. Stransky read the slow movement in the Bach number, the Allegretto in Brahms's beautiful symphony and Liszt's 14th Rhapsody in F minor-F major (the first in the orchestral version) plastically and with plenty of dash in the Liszt—which sounds better than at least a half dozen of his symphonic poems. In the Brahms a word of special praise is due Mr. Megerlin, the concertmaster; Mr. De Angelis, first oboe, and the veteran horn-player, Xaver Reiter, whose sonorous golden tone evokes memories of that horn vaguely heard in the woodland depths by Alfred De Vigny suffering the claustral seclusion of his ivory tower. The first violoncellist of the Philharmonic Society, Leo Schulz, proved in Tschaikovsky's Variations on a Rococa Theme that, not only his bow arm had preserved its cunning, but also that his vigorous style was far from rococo. He, too, was compelled to bow his acknowledgments, as was Josef Stransky. An enjoyable afternoon.

Felix Garziglia in Piano Recital.

Felix Garziglia, a French pianist, gave his postponed recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. He was heard in the "Symphonic Studies" of Schumann and groups by Chopin, Debussy, and Saint-Saëns.

WANTS A LIMIT ON TICKET PROFITS

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Says Speculators Will Hurt Theatrical Business.

LAW ALONE CAN CURB THEM

Manager Declares That a Union Box Office Would Not Succeed in Checking Evil.

A prediction that the theatrical business would suffer greatly unless steps now being taken were successful in curbing the theatre ticket speculators and preventing them from selling at abnormal prices tickets bought at box office prices, was made yesterday by F. Ziegfeld, Jr. He said that his experience in the last season in selling tickets for the "Ziegfeld Follies" only at the box office had convinced him that "some radical step" was necessary.

He further said that although some theatrical managers dealt openly with ticket speculators, it was almost impossible to fight speculators by attempting to keep tickets out of their hands, because they were able to buy many choice seats by hiring men to stand in the box office lines. When offices were opened near the New Amsterdam Theatre to sell at exorbitant prices tickets bought at the box office, Mr. Ziegfeld said, arrests were made, but the present laws only permitted of light, inconsequential fines. He added that "a positive distinction should be made between what is termed a ticket speculator or profiteer and the legitimate ticket agencies, such as McBride and Tyson," who, Mr. Ziegfeld said, favor the Williams ordinance forbidding a service charge of more than 50 cents on a ticket.

"I have no foolish desire to pose as a philanthropist," he asserted, "and, while I always consider the artistic side of my productions, I am actuated in my motives by profit as well as art. I was convinced at the time I decided to fight ticket profiteering that, unless some radical step was taken to prevent the continuous exorbitant charges for theatre tickets, the theatrical business in general would be absolutely ruined, and that, with the 10 per cent. tax of the Government, the theatres were bearing all the burden they possibly could. In my opinion, if these taxes were raised to 20 per cent., the effect would be disastrous to the theatres, and, in the long run, the Government would get much less revenue than at the present rate of taxation.

"There has been a suggestion for the establishment of a union ticket office to distribute the tickets of all the theatres at box office prices to the public, with branches in various convenient locations throughout the city. I have no faith in the success of such an undertaking, which would be an enormous expense to the theatres in its operation.

"I do not believe it would succeed, because there has never been to my knowledge any union among theatrical managers, nor have they at any time, even in matters of vital importance to themselves, ever been able to stick together. I furthermore do not believe that the managers of New York could be relied upon to take the same stand upon any one subject. Should a union box office be established, it would be simply a question of whose tickets would be favored when they were being disposed of to the public.

"It can easily be realized that a union box office controlled by managers would be suborned in its recommendations of the different attractions. A union box office would only benefit such managers whose productions have no financial appeal to the public. In their case any kind of box office is superfluous, and only the distribution of passes is necessary, for such attractions either quickly go to the storehouse or the tickets are handled at cut rates."

He added that he doubted that an ordinance restricting the service to 50 cents a ticket could be passed, and concluded:

"It is to be regretted that New York is the only city in America where ticket speculation is openly permitted, where there are hundreds of thousands of strangers who come to the metropolis for amusement and who cannot be protected because the profiteering in tickets has grown to such enormous proportions that the influence of the speculators is too great to permit of an ordinance being passed."

Indoor People's Concert Tonight.

Enrico Caruso is honorary Chairman and Park Commissioner Berolzheimer is the active promoter of tonight's inaugural indoor performance of the Mayor Hylan People's Concerts. David Bispham and Alma Clayburgh, with the New York Military Band, will give a program in honor of the Italian Grenadier Guard Band at the 69th Regiment Armory.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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THE FEDERAL TAX CONTROVERSY

There is more than meets the eye in the Washington dispatches concerning the dispute over the war tax law. It is not merely a matter of rates of taxes or of amounts to be raised, important as those subjects are. Fundamentally, the question is whether the changes in our tax methods shall be continued as they have been begun, or whether there shall be a reversion to ancient, disapproved methods, especially unsuitable to the future unfolding before the country. This will appear when the debate begins next week, a debate designed not to perfect and enact a tax bill, but to defeat it, in order that reversion to the old ways shall be necessary. The new way is imperfectly embodied in the Kitchin bill, which has defects known to all men, and is under popular disapproval at the polls as well as at the tax collectors' offices. Despite defects the taxes under the Democratic scheme have been marvelously productive, and have transformed our Federal tax system.

At the beginning of the decade now closing, the internal revenue receipts were based mainly on alcohol and tobacco, and the yield was relatively trivial. The close of the decade witnesses in working order, instead of a few taxes based on expediency, a comprehensive system based on necessity. Even so recently as 1914 income taxes were only 16 per cent. of the total collection, but in 1918 were 80 per cent. In total the increase was from about sixty-one millions to over three billions. The excises show a corresponding shrinkage in per cent. of total collected, but with an increase of total from over three hundred millions to over six hundred millions. The point to be remarked is less the shifting of taxation from one set of objects of taxation to another than the change from "a system of heterogeneous taxation based on expediency to a comprehensive system conforming to essentially different economic principles."

That is Internal Revenue Commissioner ROPER'S view of the philosophy of Democratic tax ideas, which Secretary MCADOO wishes to continue in principle, but with corrections of Mr. KITCHIN'S details. The Republican idea of war finance is to stop bond issues and to levy taxes by customs duties rather than by excise. The country is entitled to be consulted about that, and was not consulted in the recent election, which, nevertheless, is construed as giving a mandate to that effect. The issue is not Democratic free trade against Republican protection, for there can be no such issue until the need of Federal revenue shall fall below the lowest current estimate of four billions. That sum cannot be raised by customs or excise alone. Both are necessary, but the proportion between them is a matter of controversy, and the Republicans wish to take a snap mandate to substitute Republican details for Kitchin details.

The Kitchin schedules have few defenders. But their harm has been done, and is known at its worst. Perhaps there may be those who think them preferable, with all their faults, to the levying of customs at a rate designed to exclude foreign goods in payment of foreign debts to us, at a time when we have so much gold that the world is suffering from deficiency while we have an excess. It is not possible for the nation to continue its wartime excesses of exports, but it is necessary for us to export manufactures to relieve our excess of production, and the world needs them. The Democratic method would be to continue as it has begun, with correction of schedules. The Republicans wish to begin next March to alter the system as well as the schedules—and they have no such authority from the people.

No advance estimate of Federal taxes has yet equaled receipts. The excess for 1917 was $300,000,000, and for 1918 is sure to be much larger. On the other hand, the expenditures may run as much below the estimates as the taxes run above. There is nothing like a budget, and official estimates are officially described as guesses. Secretary MCADOO has told the banks that it is not "possible to "forecast the cash disbursements of "the Government during the period of "some five months which must intervene before the proceeds of another "great loan could reach the Treasury." If the Treasury cannot estimate that, it is sure that Congress cannot estimate for years ahead. It is even surer that no prudent revision of tax systems can be made either in the month before New Year's, in the Senate's present temper, or in the short session ending in March. The schedules of the present law will not cover the totals needed, but it is not likely that they would result in an unmanageable deficit. A moderate deficit is desirable to calm the fever of unlimited expenditures. It would tend to increase reliance upon methods which have served so well under such poor use of them, and to block the Republican preference for tax blunders of their own. Perhaps the continuance of this year's taxes with all their faults will result in the country getting better taxes than it could hope for from a more unbalanced state of the strength of parties in Congress and between the Congress and the Executive. In any case, the country has not expressed its approval of what the Republicans have in mind in their factious opposition to Democratic proposals, which themselves are not sufficiently agreed upon.

FOCH'S DECISION.

The German Armistice Commissioners complained that they found Marshal FOCH cold, stern, implacable. He read the terms, that seemed to them ruthless, in a voice in which there was no consideration for them as representatives of the Imperial Government and its still powerful army. They expected a show of courtesy, even if it were formal, but the man who had Germany's destiny in his hands wasted no time in preliminaries and empty forms. He was doing his duty without sparing them or himself. He was not even tempted by a great ambition. A correspondent of the British Wireless Service in France now asserts that if hostilities had lasted ten days more Marshal FOCH would have brought about the surrender of the entire German Army, and won the greatest victory "of all ages." Says this correspondent:

> The Marshal renounced that great victory deliberately and with his eyes open, because continuation of the struggle would have cost a certain number of French and British lives, and he could not have it on his conscience to sacrifice one life after it was in his power to make peace on terms of victory.

Hence the armistice requirements were expressed in terms of decisive victory. Marshal FOCH knew that the Germans came to him with no illusion about their military condition. There was nothing to negotiate. They might have expected something less than an inexorable ultimatum, but the Marshal's words and manner signified, "Surrender or be destroyed." At the time of the reception of the German Commissioners there was a story current in Paris that the great strategist had said a few days before: "I have not yet fought my battle." It was plausible. Some day he may write the history of the campaign and reveal his plans for striking the last decisive blow. What we already know is that his snare had been laid and the net was being drawn closer every day. Rapidly he was narrowing the only gap through which the million and a half of Germans with their cumbrous transportation could escape. Most of their trunk lines were in his hands or under the fire of the guns of the Allies.

The enemy could not break through in the south or in the north. He was in imminent danger of envelopment, and apparently only a part of his army could have escaped capture or destruction. A man of Napoleonic lust for glory would have found some way to defer negotiations for an armistice while he struck the blow that would end all. FERDINAND FOCH was never greater than in the hour when he decided that he would choose the lesser victory and renown rather than shed the blood of thousands more of his soldiers.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S STATUS.

Ex-Senator GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, the greatest constitutional lawyer now living who has served in any American Senate, past or present, says:

> It is my belief that the President by going abroad will, for the time being, cease to possess his executive powers. He cannot delegate those powers. It will be the duty of the Vice President to carry on the Government.

The weight of authority seems to be on that side. Yet it must be remembered that when cases unprovided for directly by the Constitution come up Congress and the President have a way of deciding them that then becomes a precedent. Once before has the clause relating to the Vice President's duties in case of the death or disability of the President come up for interpretation. It was when President WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON died. The Cabinet, headed by DANIEL WEBSTER, who was surely a great constitutional lawyer, formally resolved, after long deliberation, that when Vice President TYLER arrived in Washington his status would be that of Vice President and that he should perform the functions of President under the title of "Acting President." They notified him of this determination before he left Virginia, addressing their communication "To the Vice President."

Upon his arrival in Washington Mr. TYLER informed the Cabinet that he was not "Acting President," but President. The Cabinet was obliged to yield, for even if he were only "Acting President" he would have the right to dismiss them and form a new Cabinet, and before they could formulate any course of action he took the oath of office before Judge CRANCH, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, at the Indian Queen Hotel, made famous by PEGGY O'NEILL. Three days afterward he clinched the matter by publishing his inaugural address through the columns of a newspaper.

Ex-President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, another great constitutional lawyer, wrote in his diary:

> I paid a visit this morning to Mr. TYLER, who styles himself President of the United States, and not "Vice President, Acting President," which would be the correct style. It is a construction in direct violation both of the grammar and context of the Constitution, which confers upon the Vice President, on the decease of the President, not the office, but the powers of the said office.

But despite the way in which TYLER entered into the Presidency, and despite the fact that he did not even have a party behind him and that all the constitutional lawyers were against him, his action settled the question forever, and on LINCOLN'S death there was not the least question raised anywhere that Vice President JOHNSON was President of the United States.

In the present case, however, there are practical questions which seem to make it certain that Vice President MARSHALL may have to exercise at least some of the functions of President. Suppose, for instance, that there was instant need of a pardon for some person unjustly convicted of murder on whom sentence was about to be executed. This is only one of countless cases which could not wait for the signature of a President across the seas. There is altogether too much risk in removing all the Presidential functions across the Atlantic. Mr. MARSHALL, at most, could only act as President, but it is plain that he must be ready to assume the duties of the office at a moment's notice, if only for the discharge of certain prescribed functions.

It is plain, too, that he should not preside over the Senate and sign bills as Vice President. If he were both Acting President and President of the Senate, cases might arise in which it could be contended that his signature as Vice President ended the matter, that he was signing both as President of the Senate and "Acting President" of the United States. He should obviate this difficulty by remaining away from the Senate and holding himself in readiness to act as President, if, indeed, he and the President have not already come to the formulation of a policy on that subject. Nor must it be forgotten that Congress, if it chooses, can alter or abrogate any arrangement that may be made, though there is not the least likelihood of its doing any such thing.

THE MOONEY CASE.

In commuting to life imprisonment the sentence of THOMAS J. MOONEY, who was to have been hanged on Dec. 13 for the murder of ten persons, killed by a bomb explosion in San Francisco in July, 1916, while a preparedness parade was going on, Governor STEPHENS of California has probably made the wisest disposition in his power of this celebrated case. It is true that, if MOONEY is guilty, he ought to be hanged, and that, if he is innocent, he should be released. But his friends have exhausted every means and stage of legal procedure, reaching up to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is not in the power of the Governor to direct a new trial. That is the business of the California Courts. It cannot be doubted that a new trial will be granted should evidence to warrant it be laid before the proper tribunal. On every ground such a course is to be preferred to the injection of the case into politics, and a possible pardon from a Governor elected for that purpose. Complicated questions of law and fact are not likely to be judged correctly or dispassionately at the polls.

To MOONEY himself, who proclaims his innocence, a new trial is the only means of establishing it, if it can be established, but it should not be granted save for cause which has not yet been shown to the satisfaction of the courts. Even if it should be granted, a disagreement of the jury would be natural in a case which has disengaged so much heat and passion. Meanwhile, it is curious to remember the former, and to some extent still continuing, sympathy for MOONEY. Ten persons were murdered. One person, besides MOONEY, has been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder. A crime of singular enormity has been committed. The perpetrators remain practically undetected and unpunished. In behalf of an individual the interests and safety of the public have too largely been forgotten.

It is unfortunate that labor felt called upon to see a victim and a martyr in MOONEY, who belongs to the I. W. W. and anarchist school. The leaders of labor would have occupied a sounder position had they undertaken to aid the cause of justice by seeking to determine who was guilty. Even though MOONEY might be an I. W. W., if innocent he should go free. But making a martyr of MOONEY by insisting on his innocence, while taking no steps to ascertain who committed the crime, has the effect simply of letting all the guilty go free, so far as labor is concerned. It is, however, a generous if mistaken belief that has prompted the efforts of labor for his vindication. He has had every remedy that the law provides. Governor STEPHENS has now given him a long opportunity to find new grounds for justice to him if injustice has been done.

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

There are going to be two peace conferences. One will be composed of male delegates of the Governments; the other is to be convened by the International Committee of Women on Permanent Peace, of which JANE ADDAMS is President. Miss ADDAMS assures the world that she and her colleagues are law-abiding; that their sole desire is to put before the world certain principles leading to permanent peace which are cherished by women as such. It may be that, as she says, nothing will be done that will embarrass the negotiations at the masculine peace conference. But it will be remembered that this is the second women's peace congress which this body has organized during the war. The first one was held in the Spring of 1915; it devoted itself to starting an agitation to stop the war, regardless of who happened to be ahead at the time it stopped, or of the conditions which the victors might enforce by virtue of the military situation. Of this agitation Mr. FORD'S benevolent pilgrimage was the most spectacular but by no means the most potent feature; if the agitation had succeeded, the present Peace Conference would not be embarrassed, for it would never have met. The war would have ended in 1915, with Germany winning on points.

This new congress, like its predecessor, is to meet at The Hague—Paris was at first proposed, but, says the news dispatch, "there were certain obviously impractical features "to this plan." One of these features, we may suppose, was the presence of German and Austro-Hungarian delegates—including Mme. SCHWIMMER, the lady Ambassador; including, presumably, the German women who lately appealed to Miss ADDAMS to use her influence to soften the terms of the armistice. It may be, too, that French feeling was not unaffected by Miss ADDAMS'S expression of opinions about the war even after America had gone into it.

The women's conference will not embarrass the Governments, but it is likely to do a good deal of harm to the interests of feminists. Apparently the German women will be received as sisters—those women who did not revolt, as Mrs. ATHERTON some time ago advised them to do, but who waited, like their men, until they saw all was lost, and then wailed in unison with SOLF for the mercy that they never recommended for Belgium. This will do little harm, perhaps, since the pacifists who will meet at The Hague have few supporters; but the fundamental theory of this congress is a direct denial of the war cry under which the victories of woman suffrage have been won. The suffragists have argued that women are people—human beings, sharing certain fundamental human interests, aspirations, and duties with men. The pacifist ladies would have it otherwise; they hold the socialist theory, it seems, of a world divided into hostile classes. Women are not people; they are a class, a group, something apart, with class interests which require a congress of their own for definition; a class which apparently hates and distrusts men, regarding them as another class which can be met only in momentary attraction by way of interlude in fundamental and eternal hostility. The millions of women who have worked and suffered to help win the war for democracy will hardly relish the revival of sex-antagonism by women who insisted that the war was wholly wrong.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

From Palace Down to Parsonage.

On reading about the low estate to which the former Crown Prince of Germany has fallen—about the house so different from the palaces to which he has been accustomed, the simplicity of its furnishings, the plainness with which its table is set—one is inclined to feel not exactly sympathy for him, but that he is already undergoing no small part of the punishment he deserves for the part he has played in bringing on and carrying on the war.

For this feeling there is, of course, something of reason. The contrast between his present position and his past is so great that he doubtless considers himself a man most ill-used by fortune, and, as there is no probability that he sees anything of justice in his descent, his emotions must be those of resentment rather than of grief. Considered in itself, however, his lot is not so dreadful. On the contrary, it is still better than that of no small majority of the world's inhabitants.

Certainly the fishermen living on his island do not see him as an object of pity. His house is the best the island affords, his table is better served, he dresses better, and he is not obliged, as they are, to risk his life daily in small boats on an often stormy and always dangerous sea. So far as known, except for the accident of birth, his abilities would have put and kept him in a station lower, rather than higher, than the one he now occupies, and as the fishermen know very well that he could not do the work they do, the chances are that they find less than any excuse for regarding him as an object of commiseration. It may be that, in their envy of his unearned comforts and leisure, they regard him as a very lucky fellow and look forward with a certain satisfaction to the arrival of the day, not necessarily remote, of his departure from the island to face a trial for his life.

Whether both the Prince and his father have the thought of such a day constantly in mind is not revealed in the dispatches, but they can hardly be ignoring a possibility that must be made to loom the larger because of the knowledge they have of the esteem in which they are held in and out of Germany. A change in their present condition is considerably more likely to be for the worse than for the better, and that fact, if they realise it, may help to lighten their hardships and humiliations.

Saving by Fits and Starts.

There would probably be a more cordial response from the public to the renewed exhortations to conserve food which will be given next week if it were not for a certain confusion of mind that has been created by the many alternations that have marked of late the policy of the High Lords of Saving. There is in this country a general, a next to unanimous, willingness to do whatever the Government asks in the way of cutting down consumption in order that our co-belligerents and the other victims of Germany may not go hungry. None of us pretends to have suffered anything approaching real hardship from the restrictions hitherto imposed, but even small inconveniences are burdensome when they are not understood, and unquestionably it is for most of us somewhat mysterious why we should be told one week that we no longer need be sparing of this or that—wheat flour, for instance—and the next that we must enter on a new course of "substitutes."

A better plan, seemingly, would be to continue steadily the policy of limited use until it can be abandoned altogether. The announcement of a whole week to be devoted to the preaching of conservation comes as a surprise to most people, and they cannot help wondering why there have been the recent increases in the allowances. We can and will eat poor bread if it is necessary to do so. We can and will even pretend that we like it and think it healthier than the only really good and healthy bread provided by nature. But it is a nuisance to live up to a constantly changing code of regulations, and it is not easy to believe, even on the authority of Mr. HOOVER and his lieutenants, that it is wise to raise allowances only to lower them again. There has been no known change in the world's food situation since the ration of wheat and sugar was increased a few days ago.

A Strange Appeal for Help.

British prisoners have returned to Hull from Germany with a truly amazing tale—a tale that would be incredible if they did not support it with documentary evidence of an indubitable sort, and if we had not come to know that German minds have infinite possibilities in the way of doing things incomprehensible to other minds.

What these prisoners say is that when they were released they were asked to carry back to England a long appeal for British help in meeting the hardships which the Germans are now undergoing, and in it the petitioners base their claim for assistance on the irresponsibility of the German people for the crimes committed by their rulers.

Yet it is only very recently that the German people have found any fault with what they now call a "barbarous system," and it is not yet at all clear what they blame that system for except the failure of its plans of conquest.

That, however, is not the most curious feature connected with this petition. Who else than Germans would expect to have a good word said for them by the prisoners whom they have treated with a special cruelty—the men whom they are now sending home starved and in rags? Such magnanimity would be more than human, and that it has been ascribed to the British is certainly the highest of compliments—almost as high as it is naive and Teutonic.

A Thanksgiving Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Thanksgiving Day, in a walk of six blocks, I was accosted by thirty boys and girls in grotesque costume, each of whom demanded money for Thanksgiving. The nuisance has never before been so general, the begging so shameless and brazen. The influence on the children cannot but be bad. Is there no way in which the thing can be put a stop to? Or is the prevalence of it merely a hint of the growing spread of the spirit of lawless license against which decency must contend in vain?

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have not the awful and appalling "Horribles" or "Ragger Muffins" of Thanksgiving Day clashed in a most unwelcome manner with the spirit of the day?

Could not the right organization meet this misdirected enthusiasm of these children before the Thanksgiving of 1919, and discourage this innocent though harmful and annoying begging and hideous makeshifts for "dressups"?

If it is expedient for these young people to parade the streets as fighting Indians or victorious goddesses, why could not the neighborhood houses, or community centres, organize parades for these children in artistic costumes, ending in a public centre for a patriotic "Sing" of thanksgiving?

HELEN SARGENT HITCHCOCK.

New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Lap softly, waves, the high gray prows!
Blow gently, winds, through joyous days,
Nor any slumbering Sea King rouse,
To peril safety, cause delays.

Watch, stars, through silent, blissful nights!
Sun, with a newer splendor shine!
Bring nearer rapturous delights—
Loved exiles bring, for whom hearts pine!

Glad hours, move swiftly, till once more
Home faces dear those dear ones greet!
Speed, tides, the ships toward this proud shore,
Where flags will wave and drums will beat!

Hide, Mercy, all the hurts and scars
That War so ruthlessly has left!
Assuage the pain that triumph mars,
For those of hero-lads bereft.

Sky, sea, combine! Safeguard the way
Through ocean's rainbow-tinted foam.
Victors returning!" men will say,
But we—"Our boys are coming home!"

ELLA A. FANNING.

SAYS WAR ASSURES BROADER EDUCATION

Dr. Butler Tells Teachers It Has Advanced Progress by a Generation.

WHAT MUST BE TAUGHT NOW

Methods, from Elementary School to University, Will Have to Meet Awakened Ideals.

At a meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland being held at Princeton, N. J., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, yesterday delivered an address on "Education After the War." He said in part:

"The war has distinctly helped us. It has killed other things than human beings, and it has burnt up other things than towns, libraries, and churches. It has laid to rest some rather widespread illusions, and it has burnt up many sources and causes of intellectual, moral, and social waste. It has shortened by many years, perhaps by a generation, the path of progress to clearer, sounder, and more constructive thinking as to education, its processes, and its aims, than that which has occupied the centre of the stage for some dozen years past.

"We have been living in an era of reaction that has masqueraded as progress, and we have been witnessing energetic acts of destruction whose agents sang the songs and spoke the language of those who build. Part of what we have been living through and putting up with as best we could has been due to a false psychology and part to a crude economics. The moral and spiritual values have been ground between the upper and nether millstones of a psychology without a soul and an economics with no vision beyond material gain.

"According to this newest philosophy, no such admirable virtue as thrift, for example, could be taught, but only the saving of ten-cent pieces or of dollar bills, or possibly of Liberty Bonds, as separate acts or vocations. Industry, honesty, loyalty, charity and truthfulness have been ingeniously referred to as vague notions or catch words that are very apt to delude the unwary—the unwary being probably the unselfish. A sense of humor or a flash of common sense, had either been present, might have saved us from being obliged to listen to all this and to contemplate the civil world as made up of highly competent apple polishers and pencil sharpeners early trained to their engrossing tasks, and vocationally guided to be loyal and charitable to themselves alone.

What War Has Done.

"What a sense of humor or a flash of common sense did not intervene to accomplish the war has done. At a critical moment for the history of education in the United States the German people found occasion to reveal themselves to an astonished world as the apostles and representatives of just this type of philosophy of education and of life. Psychology without a soul has been a favorite German industry for a long time, and organization for material gain has been the ruling thought of the German people for quite thirty years. On this form of psychology and on this form of economics as a foundation the Germans erected their superstructure of military autocracy, of insolent aggression, and of lust for world domination. With these they instantly challenged the rest of the world to combat for its mastery.

"For months, even for years, the issue hung uncertainly in the balance; but at last the nations that had not surrendered their souls, the nations that had not cast aside their moral and spiritual ideals to bow down before the idol of material gain, the nations that had put efficiency above freedom, brought down this proud and hated house by Teutonic structure in the dust. Nothing in history that aimed so high has ever fallen so low, and the effect upon the world's education ought to be, must be, instant and overwhelming. We ought now to be spared, at least for a time, the vexing spectacle of men in places of authority in education and in letters who spend their time standing in front of the convex mirror of egotism thinking that what they see reflected in it is a real world and their own exact relation to it.

"The war has taught the lesson that the proper place of efficiency is as the servant of a moral ideal, and that efficiency apart from a moral ideal is an evil and wicked instrument which in the end can accomplish only disaster. Belgium and Serbia, measured by Teutonic standards, were inefficient; France was not only inefficient but decadent; Great Britain was not only inefficient but on the point of disruption; and America was not only inefficient but hopelessly given over to pleasure and to gain. True it is that no one of these nations had kept its ideals as clear and as sharply defined as it should have done; but the ideals were there none the less. Therefore it was that when the attack was made these ideals sprang from their hiding places and took command of the apparently unorganized and inefficient nations. Meanwhile, organized efficiency, immoral and brutal, was hammering at their doors. The free nations held the enemy until their ideals could call their own efficiency and power of organization into play as servants, and when that had been accomplished the end was in sight. That end has now come with a suddenness and a completeness that no one would have dared foretell.

Ethics, Economics, Politics.

"Regarding man in his capacity as a self-directing individual, there are three fundamental aspects of civilization that have continuing and permanent significance. These fundamental aspects are ethics, the doctrine of conduct and service; economics, the doctrine of gainful occupation, and politics, the doctrine of reconciliation between the two and of living together in harmony and helpfulness.

"These are the three subjects which must lie at the heart of an effective education which has learned the lessons of the war. Literature, history, and philosophy will continue to preside over them all, and to offer the largest and most inviting opportunity for the rarest and best-furnished spirits unforgettably to serve their kind. One Shakespeare, one Gibbon, one Aristotle, are worth a thousand years of human waiting and human travail.

"The doctrine of conduct and service will include the study of both personal and social ideals, as well as the discipline and the precepts that will promote their accomplishment. The doctrine of conduct cannot be one of selfishness, of greed, or of exploitation if it be constantly combined with the doctrine of service. Those very qualities and characteristics which we have lately been told cannot be inculcated, such as loyalty, charity, truthfulness, are to be unceasingly enjoined, taught, and exemplified.

"The doctrine of gainful occupation will include both the means and the end of activity for self-support and self-dependence. It will, when a stage of adequate maturity is reached, add to the general knowledge and general discipline of the individual that special knowledge and special discipline which will enable him to relate himself to the productive activity of the world at some specific and useful point in some definite and useful way.

"The doctrine of reconciliation between ethics and economics will include the study of how men have attempted to find ways and means of living together in harmony and helpfulness, how far they have succeeded, in what respects and to what extent they have failed, and how they may carry forward the great experiment in their own time to still more fortunate results by making ethics, economics, and politics not three distinct and mutually exclusive or contradictory disciplines, but rather three aspects of one and the same discipline, which is that of human life, its highest achievement, and its ripest fruit.

"The care and protection of the public health will hereafter assume new importance. Preventive medicine, which has made great strides in recent years, is only at the beginning of its history. The physician and the nurse will shortly be looked upon as educational factors quite as important as the teacher himself. Care for the public health will not content itself with the mere inspection of children and youth in school and college, or with the care and cure of definite disease. It will establish a relationship between home conditions, school conditions, and work conditions. It will have helpful advice to give, both general and specific, as to diet and exercise, and it will insist that neither at home, in school, nor at work shall children and adolescent youth be subjected to conditions that impair their bodies as well as starve their souls.

To Prevent Wasted Effort.

"There will be much more attention paid to the determination of individual differences of taste and capacity, and to making provision for them. The object of this determination is to prevent waste of effort, the loss of opportunity, and the blunting of talent by trying to sharpen it upon the wrong whetstone.

"We have succeeded in training some eminent chemists, physicists, and biologists, but we have not made chemistry-physics, and biology part of the mental furniture of persons who are called educated, largely because we have insisted upon going the wrong way about it. The popular American textbooks in chemistry and in physics are almost without exception examples of how those subjects should not be taught, while the popular textbooks in biological subjects are only a little better. The best textbooks in geology and astronomy are more wisely made. The teachers of all these sciences have almost uniformly proceeded as if every student who came under their influence was to became a specialist in their particular science.

"Substantially the same thing may be said about instruction in foreign language. Greek and Latin have been in large degree asphyxiated by wholly wrong-headed methods of teaching, and French and German are a sad spectacle to look upon. Intelligent youths who have spent three, four and five years in the study of one or both of these languages can neither speak them easily nor understand them readily nor write them correctly. Here, too, as in the case of the natural sciences, the reason is to be found in wrong methods of teaching. It is a sorry commentary as to what is going on in our secondary schools and colleges in this respect to learn on the best authority that there are now in France at least 200,000 American young men who, after six months of military activity in France and three or four hours of instruction a week in the French language, can carry on a comfortable conversation under ordinary conditions and circumstances with the mastery of a vocabulary of at least a thousand words. On the other hand many an American college graduate who has studied French for years is as awkward and as nonplused in a Paris drawing room as he would be in the driver's seat of an airplane.

"For nearly a generation past American education has laid the greatest emphasis upon the study of the English language and literature, and this is as it should be. In one important respect, however, damage has been and is being done, and again the cause is to be found in a wrong method of teaching. The idea is prevalent that the way to improve the written English of students is to compel them to write constantly and on all sorts of topics. This is a fallacy. The way in which to teach students to write good English is to teach them to read good English.

The Elementary School.

"The responsibilities of citizenship increase day by day and have been multiplied by the effects and results of the war. There is double need, therefore, of training the youth of today who are to be the men and women of tomorrow, in the fundamental principles of good citizenship and in a knowledge of those rights, duties and opportunities, national and international, which constitute the elements of the world's organized life. How many members of Congress there may be, what their terms and what their compensation, are facts of slight importance compared with an understanding of the reasons for the existence of a Congress, of its powers and duties, and of the ways in which and the purposes for which its functions have been fulfilled for 140 years.

"The elementary school must be brought back to its proper business, neglect of which has been general and much remarked for years past. The elementary school, being well organized and universal, is best suited, as is by faddists and enthusiasts of every type as an instrumentality not for better education but for accomplishing their own particular ends. It may be necessary one of these days to organize a society for the protection of the elementary school in order that indispensable institution may have an opportunity to mind its own proper business.

"Vigorous steps must be taken promptly to make the teaching profession more attractive to men of high competence and ambition. Not only must the wages of teachers be very greatly increased, but the prizes of the profession, those conspicuous, influential, and well-paid posts that are freely open to talent, must be multiplied, both in number and in importance. The ambitious and high-spirited man will be drawn to education as a career and held in it so soon as he finds that it offers him an opportunity for reputation and for usefulness that is commensurate with his ambition and his capacity.

"One's imagination hesitates to attempt to measure the capacity of one hundred millions of thoroughly well-educated, well-trained, and well-disciplined American men and women. Yet nothing short of this should be the aim of American educational policy. That policy will succeed if it remains steadfast in its republican faith and if it continues to prefer the solid foundation and noble ideals of the old republic to the endowed and prolix fatalities of the new republic."

GIANT WARSHIP ON WAYS.

33,000-Ton Super-Dreadnought Far Advanced at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 29.—With the lifting of the voluntary censorship, it now is permissible to reveal that one of the great super-dreadnoughts authorized in the 1916 three-year building program is well advanced in construction at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The keel of the 33,000-ton battleship was laid after the United States went to war and, in spite of the call made on this yard for thirty-two destroyers to fight the submarine, work on the big vessel has progressed satisfactorily. The hull has taken shape and probably will be ready for launching within a few months.

This monster man-of-war will mount eight sixteen-inch rifles in four turrets on the centre line, two forward and two aft, and naval officials believe that she will be the equal if not the superior of any warship afloat. Four of these ships were authorized, and another is to be built here and so by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass.

Safety Museum Changes Name.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin granted permission yesterday to the American Museum for Safety to change its name to the Safety Institute of America. The Trustees announced an extension of the institute and the enlargement of its activities for the coming year. The officers for the year are Arthur Williams, President; Dr. William J. Moran, Secretary; James Speyer, Treasurer, and E. H. Gary, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Charles E. Hughes, Dr. William H. Nichols, and B. B. Thayer, Vice Presidents.

Jewish Commencement Tomorrow.

More than 500 pupils of the Hebrew schools of this city will receive their diplomas at the joint graduation exercises to be held on Sunday afternoon in the Stuyvesant High School auditorium. Addresses will be made by Louis Marshall, Israel Unterberg, Dr. Simon Tannenbaum, Rabbi S. L. Hurwitz, and Dr. Judah L. Magnes. Judge Otto A. Rosalsky and others will confer the diplomas and prizes.

LEGAL KNOT DELAYS WAR CANCELLATIONS

Treasury Stops Compromise Agreements Involving Millions in Munition Contracts.

MANY MADE OVER WIRE

New Legislation May Be Necessary to Facilitate Settlement with Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Plans of the War Department for the liquidating of unfinished war contracts not now needed were postponed today by the decision of Controller Warwick of the Treasury, who declined to approve the form of cancellation submitted to him. He held that the War Department could not agree with a contractor on an arbitrary sum to cover liabilities unless authorization is given for this in a previously existing contract. This provision many of the war contracts lack.

Another important feature of the decision is that orders for war material have not been legally executed unless signed by a Government contracting agent and the contractor. By this ruling orders for war materials, amounting to what is believed to be hundreds of millions, are rendered open to question. In the rush of carrying out the enlarged war program many orders were communicated to the manufacturer by telephone, telegraph, or letter.

A way, it is expected, will be found to straighten out the complicated situation without great delay, but the time lost will interfere to some extent with the plans to settle with the manufacturers as rapidly as possible, in order to expedite the transition of industry from war to peace-time production. If new legislation is necessary to meet the difficulty an effort will be made to hurry it through Congress.

In the letter from Secretary Baker to the Controller of the Treasury which brought forth the decision, the Secretary of War says that the War Department has outstanding numerous contracts for munitions which in view of the armistice it is to the public interest to terminate, and that, in the opinion of the Secretary, many war contractors are willing to forego prospective profits on the remainder of the work and terminate the existing contract on a basis which would amount substantially to compensation for expenditures incurred and profits not to exceed 10 per cent. of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand.

Proposes Adjustment Contracts.

"The department therefore," continues Secretary Baker, "desires to enter into a supplementary contract with such contractors by which a sum well within what it is certain would have to be paid by the Government on such basis or adjustment will be paid immediately to the contractor upon his consent to a termination of the original contract and a release to the Government from all its obligations thereunder, the department agreeing to pay subsequently such additional sum as the Secretary of War may determine will complete payment to the contractor on such basis of adjustment."

In the form of contract submitted it is provided that the United States shall pay to the contractor 75 per cent. of the amount found by the contracting officer to be the minimum amount for which the contractor is entitled to be reimbursed and in addition to reimburse the contractor against expenses and obligations a sum not to exceed 10 per cent. of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand.

In the answer of the Controller of the Treasury he says, in part: "An attempt by this office to decide whether or not payments of public money are authorized to be made under proposed contracts would not be justified without a consideration of the language of existing contracts. Some may provide a specific method of payment or termination. To substitute by a new contract another and different method of payment would be justified only when the new method is not prejudicial to the interests of the Government. It can not be assumed, as the proposed contract form does, that the contractor anticipated profits from completing his contract. There may be contractors willing to terminate their existing contracts, whether continuing the termination clauses or not, on terms more favorable to the Government than are contained in the proposed form. It is possible some may be willing to terminate existing contracts on the basis of payment for what is delivered before termination.

Original Contract Must Be Legal.

"Having no authority to decide the form of contract, the only question properly for the decision of this office in your submission is whether payment may be authorized of the sum being 75 per cent. of the amount found by the contracting officer to be the minimum amount for which the contractor is entitled to be reimbursed. The making of the supplemental agreement and the simple certifying to the amount by the contracting officer upon the statement and estimate of the contractor will not be sufficient nor conclusive upon the accounting officer."

The Controller adds that only where there is a legal liability for the payment of the 75 per cent. will payment be authorized. Where there is a legal contract for definite work a new contract, to terminate the old, may supersede.

In a statement issued by Secretary Baker before the decision was announced he said, regarding the cancellation of army contracts:

"When it becomes necessary in the public interest to discontinue the production of supplies or materials which are no longer needed for the army, negotiations for prompt settlement of contracts will be undertaken by the War Department, in a spirit of fairness and helpfulness to all concerned. It is expected that contractors will, in their turn, undertake to furnish in the manner prescribed definite statements which will facilitate prompt payment of the obligations of the Government."

The War Department, he adds, is the principal in the matter of its adjustments, though it may, when it seems desirable, advise with the War Industries Board or other governmental agencies on matters of general policy.

Mr. Baker was asked tonight to what ext

LAFAYETTE YOUNG SCOUTS KENT STORY

Des Moines Editor, Who Was a Fellow-Voyager, Calls Report of Allied Friction Gossip.

ALL WANT OUR FRIENDSHIP

Found England and France Filled with Admiration of American Ideals and Energy.

Lafayette Young, editor and publisher of The Des Moines Capital, who was in the party of American newspaper men who recently returned to this country after a trip to the war zone as guests of the British Government, and which included Frank R. Kent of The Baltimore Sun, gave this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday concerning Mr. Kent's recent article in The Baltimore Sun:

"I was astounded at the article by Frank R. Kent of The Baltimore Sun discussing European politics, the peace conference, &c., and stating that 'Paris has been simply seething with international jealousies, friction, and feeling, and that between us and our noble allies there is a tension and a strain that does not appear upon the top, but that is very real none the less.' And again, 'The truth is, and everybody in Paris knows it, that in governmental circles they do not love us at all over there, neither the English nor the French,' and much more of the same extravagant character.

"I was a member of the same party as Mr. Kent. Twelve American newspaper men were guests of the British Bureau of Information. We were gone from America nine weeks. I heard much of the gossip that Mr. Kent has so thoroughly overemphasized and sensationalized. It looks to me as if Mr. Kent were overzealous to produce a story that would make Baltimore sit up and take notice. As I heard much of the same views that Mr. Kent heard and from the same sources, I would think that he had embellished the material, as all good story tellers do, to hold the attention of the reader. It is certain that his tales have lost nothing in their travel from the cafés of Paris to the first page of The Baltimore Sun.

"I look with entirely different eyes upon the things that Mr. Kent and I both saw, and I think the same could be said of the other members of the same party.

Europe's Hand Outstretched.

"What were my impressions? How do I view the European situation as relating to America? I think the feeling toward America is one of highest admiration and respect. Both France and England are grateful to America, astounded at her idealism, her energy, her efficiency, and the courage and fortitude of her soldiery. They thought America sordid and uninteresting. Their eyes are open. Their hearts are open, their hands are outstretched to us. They want our friendship as they never wanted it before. They want to exchange professors, students, and citizens of all classes. They recognize that they have much to learn from America. They know the differences are chiefly those of manners and customs, and entirely superficial. They know that the happiness of the world rests ... an international good feeling which they can easily maintain. England knows that she has been the sufferer from German propaganda. Everywhere the question has been asked, 'Isn't it a fact that England is really letting the other allies fight the war for her?'

"England wants the facts to be known, she wants to be understood, she has been entertaining group after group of guests, not from America alone, but from all over the world. She has laid her cards on the table. She has extended a brand of hospitality that has never been surpassed on this planet. Personally, I do not think that back of it there is the slightest ulterior motive. England believes that Anglo-Saxon solidarity is the greatest safeguard that the world has for the maintenance of peace. England proves the justice of her own course by citing the unanimity with which the Dominions furnished troops and men in the great war.

"Every one in England is permeated with a new friendliness and kindliness toward America. It does not rise from successful statesmanship or royal command. It arises from gratitude and admiration. A Red Cross Captain in Liverpool told me wonderful stories of hospitality that he had received all over that part of England. I felt sure that I noticed on the boat returning to America a cordiality from English officers that was entirely foreign to the old England. As a matter of fact, it is a new world we are living in. Many of the old feelings and prejudices are dead. England is different, France is different, America is different.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's Speech.

"Everywhere in Europe we heard praise for America, Wilson, and America's part in the war. Mrs. Humphry Ward gave a luncheon for our party and paid a fine tribute to America in a perfect gem of speech, which has not been published, and which I append:

"'I think to all of us English women here today it is a matter of real rejoicing that we should be able at this great moment in our country's history, in the history of the world, to meet and to welcome this gathering of men who are guiding and shaping opinion in America, that great kindred nation whose aid and comradeship in the vast struggle have been of such vital importance to its issue. In a very different sense from that in which the words were first used, it has been a calling in of the New World to redress the balance of the old. It has been the coming together of men and women who held the same faith and law of right, alive and beautiful, which works over our heads and under our feet. Men are all secret believer in it, else the word justice would have no meaning; they believe that the best is true, that right is done at last, or chaos would come.

"'So, at last, after these four terrible yet magnificent years, the French are in Alsace, the British Army is at Mons, the Americans are at Sedan. The triumph is complete, and women no less than men are set upon the stern demand—reparation, restitution, guarantees. But yet in today's papers there is news which may well appeal specially to the hearts of women. It is that, after beating Germany, after breaking down her military class, and insisting on the punishment of those who are responsible for outrage and wickedness, we are going to do something else which seems to carry us at once into another air from that we have breathed, have been forced to breathe, these four years. The Allies, but America chiefly, for America alone at this moment has the power, are going to feed German women and children. Thank God, so may justice and mercy meet together and a kind of consecration be given to victory. So that for your help in winning the great war, your devoted, self-sacrificing help, which has grudged nothing when once you had thrown yourselves into the fray, the English women thank you with all our hearts, and we are confident that, side by side with you in the peace negotiations, we shall be able, God helping us, to lay the foundations of a new Europe in justice, honesty, and mercy.'

"Mr. Balfour is of course the great protagonist for America, and when he returned to England last year after his triumphal reception in the he made a report to his confrères in which he said:

"'The co-operation in this war between Great Britain and America is not based upon the fact that each has something to get out of this war, but is based upon a deep congruity of moral feeling and moral ideas.'

All Seek Our Good Will.

"The fact is the best people of Europe, of Britain, and France are working for American good will and not for friction. The clashes are miniature compared to the great necessities of the new world order.

"Many people confuse temperamental difficulties with racial difficulties. America has always loved France. Time and education will make a new Anglo-American situation. Some one has said that the difference between an Englishman and an American is this: 'An Englishman goes into a drawing room as though he owned it, and an American goes in as if he didn't care a damn who owned it.'

"England is now working upon a plan for a statue of President Wilson to be put with one of Washington and Lincoln. This does not look much like jealousy.

"Admiral Sims of our navy is one of the most popular men in London. Lord Northcliffe, England's Titan journalist, is devoted to America and the American people. He sacrifices his time on all occasions to entertain Americans. I could tell interminable stories to prove Britain's good-will and friendliness to America and the American people. And it is hard to see how their interests can seriously clash in the Peace Conference.

"I have spoken chiefly of England, but the situation in France is the same. We met both Joffre and Poincaré. Their expressions of gratitude to America were without limit. We were entertained at the distinguished Volney Club. We should have blushed at the kind words and expressions about the new America. As a matter of fact, the Old World of selfish imperialism and aggrandizement is gone forever. The New World recognizes the right of people to self-determination, and the further fact that justice is the best policy.

"I verily believe that the dangers that Mr. Kent forecasts for the peace table are from an overheated imagination and that there will be a fine spirit of negotiation. Two countries, France and England, each have a million dead sons. This fact will give their deliberations a real touch of consecration."

A Statement by Mr. Kent.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—The Baltimore Sun will print the following statement tomorrow from Frank R. Kent:

"When I wrote the article on the political conditions in Paris that appeared in The Sun on Thursday I fully recognized that it would cause a commotion. That was inevitable, because the story disclosed a situation that had heretofore been hidden and which was extremely difficult and embarrassing. Neither the criticism of the article nor its personal character causes me the least concern, because the story is true. I know it to be true, and there are a good many men on the other side who know it to be true.

"I considered carefully both the propriety and the effect of printing the facts as I know them and as checked up by me from different sources. It was my judgment that they ought to be printed. This judgment coincided with that of representative Americans in Paris, with the interests of their country at heart. A situation existed over there that was dangerous because it was concealed and in the dark. The printing of the facts would kick up a great row, and it was entirely obvious that no one connected with them could afford to publicly admit their truth, but the important thing was that the light be turned on a condition that badly needed light. Now that the air has been let in, the storm that follows will effect cure. Publicity is the only medicine for this sort of thing, and any newspaper man knows the clearing and salutary effect upon a political situation of this kind of disclosure.

"Some of the criticism that greeted the article was so weird and grotesque that I could not foresee it, but most of it was of the kind I knew to be inevitable, which always goes with a story like this and which can safely be ignored. I am entirely content to let the developments of the future justify the story and answer its critics.

"One point it may be well to clear up—the story was mine, written by me, and I gave to Colonel C. A. Rook, publisher of The Pittsburg Dispatch, who returned from Europe with me, a carbon copy of the article with permission to use it in his paper. This is not an uncommon journalistic practice.

"It might also be well to say that I went to Europe as a representative of an American newspaper with the distinct understanding expressed to the British Ministry of Information and confirmed by it before I sailed that I was to be wholly free to report conditions as I found them without obligation or restraint of any sort.

FRANK R. KENT."

Criticism of Mr. Kent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the venomous things said in Mr. Kent's article, that about the Italian Army was most venemous, because in the whole article there was not a single word of disparagement of the pretended "opinion of England and France."

Never has a brave army that fought with indisputable valor for three years and a half on the most difficult terrain of Europe with only one setback, from which it quickly recovered, been more grossly insulted. The entire press of England and France has acclaimed the army of Italy, the military chiefs of England and France have repeatedly visited the Italian front and wondered at the conquest of tremendous difficulties that was daily achieved by the Italian Army. Now Mr. Kent comes to assert that "neither England nor France has any use for Italy," and that the latter's army has to be stiffened by support whenever a real fight is due!

FELICE FERRERO,
Director Italian Bureau of Information.
New York, Nov. 29, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Kent says that "Italian troops were a bitter disappointment, that they fight all right when things are going their way • • • but have to be stiffened by support when a real fight is due. • • •."

It would be very interesting to know what "support" they had when the "real fight" on the Piave was at its height, following the destructive disaster of Caporetto. It is a well-known fact that there, as elsewhere, namely in the recent fighting which put an end to the mighty Austrian Army, it was the indomitable spirit of the Italian troops that made success possible.

As to the relation of England and France to Italy, it can be stated with pride that there never was a stronger union of friendship and mutual esteem between them.

ELMER A. MAXTELL.
Orange, N. J., Nov. 28, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I earnestly request you recall your readers' attention to the following telegram from General Mangin to the Italian Ministry of War, a document of vital importance to the value of Italian participation:

"I am deeply moved by the telegram of congratulation you have honored me with. The Second Italian Army Corps has hunted before it the German rear guards, traversing eighteen kilometers in a thirty-six-hour dash to Marchais and Sissone, where it now fights courageously. The Italian flag was borne proudly by General Albricci. I am happy to have him under my orders, fighting for civilization, forging on the battlefields the links of Latin brotherhood."

GIUSEPPE BEVIOME,
Director Italian Bureau Public Information, Member Italian Parliament.
Washington, Nov. 29, 1918.

CALLS IT GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Professor Reinach of French Mission Says Kent Story Is Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—"Made in Germany and utterly untrue," is the way Professor Theodore Reinach, head of the French Educational Mission, characterized Frank R. Kent's story published yesterday in The Baltimore Sun, that English and French political leaders were setting the stage against the United States at the peace conference.

"There is the greatest admiration in France for the disinterestedness with which the United States entered the war," he said. "For this very reason there is great trust, and always has been, that America s part in the peace conference will show only the most uncompromising justice.

"Of course, I cannot say that every politician in France feels the greatness of what the United States has done and will do, but I have heard of no sentiment against the United States, and I feel fully confident that there is none. There is no quarrel between the countries as to trade, commerce, or other interests in Europe."

DEFEND PORTUGUESE ARMY.

Its Representatives Here Demand Redress for Kent's Aspersions.

Portuguese residents of this city and Portuguese officers on mission here held a meeting at the rooms of the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce yesterday to protest against aspersions on the Portuguese Army in the article by Frank R. Kent, managing editor of The Baltimore Sun. They sent a telegram to the Portuguese Minister at Washington and to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs asking that redress be obtained. Their telegram to the Portuguese Minister at Washington was as follows:

"The undersigned members of the Portuguese colony in New York City respectfully urge your immediate action on the gross insults directed against Portugal and its army by Frank R. Kent in The Baltimore Sun and featured in yesterday's New York American."

Twenty-one signatures were affixed.

Regarding the charge in the Kent article that the Portuguese Army had broken and fled before the German attack on April 9, attention is called by the Portuguese here to the report of Sir Douglas Haig, printed in the Official (London) Gazette, in which he spoke of his "admiration for the courageous services rendered by the Portuguese troops, which sustained in that section without interruption during the Winter months and which suffered on the 9th of April an assault in force against overwhelming odds," and to a London Daily Chronicle dispatch, which, after describing the terrific barrage which preceded the German attack, said:

"They [the Germans] occupied the first line trenches, although the Portuguese put up a stiff resistance until they were literally overwhelmed. The Portuguese artillery was well served, but some of the guns had to be abandoned, as the teams could not be taken through the barrage. Some battery crews then simply wiped out, but the survivors brought away the breech locks, and scarcely any serviceable pieces were left to the Hun. Some Portuguese gunners were attached to the British heavy batteries, and one British gunnery officer said nothing could have been finer than the way they stuck to it. One body of Portuguese infantry held out near La Couture until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they sent word asking for more ammunition. It was sent, but it is doubtful if it reached the little band of men."

Lieutenant A. V. Monteiro, a Portuguese officer attached to the mission in this country, said that the body of troops referred to was a battalion of the 15th Portuguese Infantry, and that only two officers and eighteen men were left of the 1,900 men in the battalion before the battle. Less than 200 of the battalion, he said, were taken prisoners.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, told an audience last night in the Washington Heights Division of the synagogue, at Broadway and 157th Street, that he believed Americans should close their ears to attempts to foment discord among the Allies at the Peace Conference. He said he referred especially to the article written by Frank R. Kent, managing editor of The Baltimore Sun, and described it as "irresponsible tittle tattle, fit to have been written by Viereck and Jeremiah O'Leary at their worst."

GALLI-CURCI SEEKS DIVORCE

Singer's Suit Alleges Cruelty and Squandering of Her Income.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Mme. Amelita M. Galli-Curci, Chicago Grand Opera prima donna, today filed suit for divorce from her husband Luigi C. Curci, alleging extreme and repeated cruelty.

The bill, which was filed in the Superior Court, recited that as a result of his threats, "malevolence of character and disposition and violence practiced upon her person," Mme. Curci was forced to separate from him last August. The bill further describes Curci "as having squandered and wrongfully appropriated much of the income of his wife in ways that are devious, dark and unbecoming a gentleman of character."

During their married life, which began in Rome, Italy, Feb. 24, 1910, the singer declares in her bill, she had been the "real support and provider for her husband, though he is qualified to earn a livelihood and support himself and his wife."

Some time ago Curci filed a damage suit in New York against Mme. Curci's business manager, Charles L. Wagner, charging him with alienating her affections. This suit has not yet been heard.

WEDDED BY THEIR PARENTS.

F. L. Allen Marries Miss Dorothy P. Cobb in Bride's Father's Church.

The wedding of Frederick Lewis Allen, Assistant Director of the Council of National Defense and son of the Rev. Frederick B. Allen and Mrs. Allen of Boston, and Miss Dorothy Penrose Cobb, a daughter of the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb and Mrs. Cobb, was celebrated at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue, of which the bride's father is the pastor. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father and the Rev. Frederick B. Allen, the bridegroom's father.

The bride, who walked alone, wore a white crêpe meteor frock, with a long train, trimmed with duchess lace, and her tulle veil was held with a lace cap. Her flowers were white roses and jasmine. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Emily Linnard Cobb.

Robert C. Benchley of New York was the best man, and the ushers, Lieutenant Horace P. Frost of Boston, Allen W. Clark, and Richard R. Sturgis of Albany, William G. Taussig of Cambridge, and Elliott D. Smith of Chicago. A reception for the relatives only followed at the Cobb residence, 370 West End Avenue.

Mr. Allen will take his bride to Washington for the present. He was graduated from Harvard in 1912, and was formerly managing editor of The Century Magazine. Mrs. Allen was graduated from Vassar in 1915, and is a granddaughter of the late Judge Clement Biddle Penrose of Philadelphia.

Miss Marjorie R. Hill Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. Christopher D. Hill of 299 York Street, Jersey City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Rector Hill, to Everett Brown Martin, U. S. N. R. F., of this city.

MAJOR MAHAN DIES IN PARIS.

Admiral's Brother Foresaw the German Menace in 1912.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Major Frederick Mahan, who for many years had been an American resident in Paris, died today. His death followed an operation performed at the Military Hospital in the Rue Chevreuse.

Major Mahan, who was a brother of the famous Admiral Mahan, in a letter written to William P. Bonbright of New York City in February, 1912, foresaw the German menace. He said that "The ons disturbing element to the peace of Europe today is Germany—or, more strictly speaking, Prussia and the Pan German crowd," and went on to say that "this party aims to have Prussia occupy in the world of today the place held by Rome in the ancient world. This party is essentially of the character of the swashbucklers of old, braggarts and bullies, who can be held in check only by force." He said that "more than ever is Great Britain menaced now by Germany," and asserted that "Great Britain's only chance against this element is a navy such that Germany can never do anything against her."

FREDERICK STOKER DEAD.

Member of The Times Staff Dies at His Former Home in Indiana.

Frederick Stoker of the staff of THE TIMES Sunday Pictorial Section died yesterday at his former home in New Harmony, Ind., where he had gone to recuperate from a recent operation.

Mr. Stoker was born in Indiana, and after teaching school in that State for a number of years he came to New York City and joined the editorial staff of the old Daily News, and later that of The Evening Journal. In 1910 he came to THE NEW YORK TIMES, where he remained for several years, and was assistant telegraph editor when he left to join The World. He was with The World until this Fall, when he returned to THE TIMES.

Mr. Stoker attended the first Plattsburg camp, where he failed to get a commission because of a physical defect. He was about 45 years old. He is survived by his wife.

Dr. Jos. F. Corrigan Dies in Florida.

Dr. Joseph F. Corrigan, 74 years old, formerly a prominent physician of New York City, father of City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and brother of the late Archbishop Corrigan, died Thursday night at St. Leo, Fla., where he had lived and owned an orange grove for the last thirty-four years. Dr. Corrigan studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after acting as house physician at Bellevue Hospital for two years, opened an office at 417 Madison Avenue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALAMITIES—WHY PERMITTED?
Your opportunity to hear
THIS AGE-LONG QUESTION SOLVED.
Sunday, 3 P. M., Carnegie Hall, Studio 61, 154 W. 57th Street, New York City.
LECTURER: H. CLAY ROCKWELL.
All Welcome—Seats Free—No Collection.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL
57th Street and 7th Avenue
Sunday Morning, December 1st, at 10:45,
RABBI WISE WILL PREACH
"WHEN IS A JEW NOT A JEW?"
ALL ARE WELCOME

BERNARR MacFADDEN
WORLD RENOWNED PHYSICAL CULTURE LECTURER
SUBJECT
"Glorify God in Your Bodies"
A New Viewpoint of the Religious Life.
Sunday Evening, December 1st, at 8 o'Clock
—SEATS FREE—
BROADHURST THEATRE—44th ST. NEAR BROAWAY

A Fine, Choice Private Library
over ten years in storage, is just offered at attractive prices for quick sale.
Among items included:
Dickens and Thackeray in parts.
Folio Shakespeare.
Greek and Latin texts.
Aldine and early printing.
Unique fine items.
DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Avenue New York

A DOG GETS THE CROIX de GUERRE
Read PEPLE'S Wonderful Poem
The War Dog
50 cts.
DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Ave. New York

The Putnam Bookstore
2 west 45 St. & 5 Ave.
Christmas Cards
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GO TO
Malkan's
A COMPLETE LINE OF
MILITARY BOOKS
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

MAJOR W. S. MANNING KILLED IN ACTION

Son of Governor of South Carolina and Member of The Times Washington Staff.

ONE OF FIRST TO ENLIST

Fell on Nov. 6 After Winning Promotion to the Rank of Major and Decoration for Bravery.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—Major W. S. Manning, eldest son of Governor Manning of South Carolina, was killed in action in France Nov. 6. The Governor was notified today of his son's death by the War Department.

Major Manning was attached to the 316th Infantry, Seventy-ninth Division, and recently was decorated for bravery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—William Sinkler Manning was one of six sons of Richard I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina, all of whom entered the army for the war with Germany. All were volunteers, and five of them went to France with National Army units. William Sinkler, after his graduation from the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., had decided to take up journalism and went to New York, where he became a member of THE NEW YORK TIMES staff. He was later transferred to the Washington staff of THE TIMES, and was serving there when he entered the army. He offered his services immediately when the United States entered the world war, and had previously served in the operations on the Mexican border.

Governor Manning had succeeded Governor Cole Blease, who had disbanded the National Guard of South Carolina. He was anxious to build up a National Guard organization, and when the Mexican crisis came in 1916 he made a strong effort to have South Carolina amply represented among the State troops called into the Federal service by President Wilson to meet the emergency. He asked for volunteers and among those who responded was his son, William Sinkler, who enlisted in a cavalry troop commanded by his brother, who was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. He served on the Mexican border, and after the ending of the emergency William Sinkler, then a corporal, was discharged from active service. Then came the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany and he obtained admission to the first officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Virginia.

Went Abroad as Captain.

From Fort Myer Mr. Manning emerged as a Captain with high honors, and was assigned to the 316th Infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland.

During his service with the 79th Division he took a course in trench warfare under French officers at the Harvard Trench Warfare School, and he and his fellow students showed such spirit that the class was called by their chief instructor "The Iron Battalion," after the command in which he had served in France during the war.

He went to France with the 79th Division, of which the 316th was a part, as Captain and Adjutant of his regiment. The dispatch telling of his death refers to him as Major Manning. It was not known in Washington that he had been promoted.

When he enlisted in the National Guard of South Carolina, for the Mexican emergency, Captain Manning was married and had two children. His wife was Miss Barara Brodie, whose father was the managing director of the extensive silver mines in Mexico that had been owned by her grandfather, the late Alexander R. Shepherd, at one time Governor of the District of Columbia and the man to whom is given credit of having begun the crusade to make Washington a city beautiful.

Captain Manning was barely 21 when he came to the Washington staff of THE TIMES from the home office of the newspaper. That was in 1909. In spite of his youth he had shown marked ability as a writer, and his knowledge of public questions was regarded as remarkable. In his first year as a member of the Washington staff of THE TIMES he had been assigned to cover the proceedings of the Senate, and had followed for THE TIMES the progress of the exceedingly complicated Payne-Aldrich tariff bill through that body. He soon became one of the most competent correspondents in the National Capital. His style was clear and his news articles showed the result of careful study of public questions and a wide range of reading.

Student of Military Affairs.

He was a man of intense application, and his fellow-workers in the Washington office of THE TIMES remember his diligent perusal of military works when he was preparing himself for an examination for a commission in the Reserve Corps of the Army. He received a Lieutenancy in the reserve just before he entered the Fort Myer training camp.

Captain Manning was known as a man of superb physical and moral courage, and it was felt confidently among his friends that he would seek the post of danger whenever he got to the battleline.

Five surviving sons of Governor Manning all went into the field artillery after volunteering. Vivian won a commission as Second Lieutenant at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Wyndham, a West Point graduate who had resigned from the army, re-entered the service at the time of the Mexican trouble and went to the border as a Captain in the South Carolina National Guard. Another brother, Bernard, also is a Captain. Burwell Deas Manning and John A. Manning are both Sergeants. A seventh son of the Governor, Preston Manning, is too young to enlist. Vivian Manning, who has a wife and three children, gave up his business in Greenville, S. C., to enter the army.

Four of Governor Manning's sons went to France last Summer as members of the artillery brigade of the 81st Division, which is known as "The Wildcat" Division, a sobriquet usually erroneously applied to the 30th Division, which has adopted the nickname of the Old Hickory Division. In association with the Australians the 30th, with the 27th (New York National Guard) Division, had cracked the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt tunnel on the St. Quentin Canal, between Cambrai and St. Quentin on Sept. 29, and London press dispatches published yesterday contained a citation from an order of Field Marshal Haig highly commending these two divisions for their gallantry. These dispatches referred to the 30th as "The Wildcat" Division.

The confusion in nicknames arose from the fact that men from North Carolina and South Carolina were in both divisions, the 30th having, in addition National Guardsmen from Tennessee and the 81st embracing units from Florida and Porto Rico. The 81st trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., and the 30th at Camp Sevier, S. C.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE WELLS, 79 years old, who held several political offices in Rhode Island, is dead at his home at Exeter, R. I.

G. GUSTAVE FALCK, superintendent of agencies for the Cunard Line, died Thursday at the Radium Sanitarium. His home was at 525 West 180th Street. He was 71 years old.

JAMES AUGUSTINE RORKE, formerly Vice President of the old firm of Edward Rorke & Co., crockery and glassware dealers in Manhattan, died on Thursday at the home of his sister, 2,730 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

ABRAHAM ANHALT, 76 years old, who before his retirement fifteen years ago was for forty years in the wholesale produce business in this city and at Elmira, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 15 West Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. ELEANOR VAN OLSTYN GWYER DUPIGNAC, wife of Frank Jay Dupignac, lawyer, died yesterday at her residence, 40 East Seventy-fifth Street. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 16.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Epstein (nee Frank) announce the birth of a son at Dr. Stern's Sanitarium on Thanksgiving Day.

Engaged.

BERLINER-KLEIER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kleier of 84 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter Cora to Mr. Phil W. Berliner of Brooklyn.

GUMB—KELLER.—Miss Ziease announces the engagement of Miss Elizabeth M. Keller to the Rev. Irving T. Gumb of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Gumb is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1915 and at present is Assistant Chaplain at the Pelham Naval Training Station.

ISELIN — BROWN.—Mrs. Henry Graham Brown of Pittsburgh announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Sharpless, to Captain C. Oliver Iselin, Jr.

Married.

ALLEN—COBB.—At the West End Collegiate Church, Friday, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, assisted by the Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Frederick Lewis Allen to Dorothy Penrose Cobb.

HONE—PARRISH.—At the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis Kirby, "Rokeby," Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, Lulie Kirby to John Hone.

Died.

ANHALT.—Nov. 27, at his residence, 15 West 91st St., Abraham Anhalt, age 76, father of Charles, Lawrence J., and Julian. Burial today, Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y.

AULICK.—In the service of his country, in France, Sept. 20, Sergeant Howard H. Aulick, Company F, 107th Infantry, in his 20th year, son of F. A. and Elizabeth Aulick.

BAILEY.—In France, on Oct. 9, 1918, Kenneth Armour Bailey, son of C. Weston and Sarah Armour Bailey, in his 23d year, Second Lieutenant 102d United States Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Force. Memorial service will be held in the Glen Ridge Congregational Church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BALLANTINE.—At Morristown, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918, Eleanor B., widow of Alexander T. Ballantine. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. D. B. Dickinson, Chatham, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M. Interment at Boonton, N. J.

BECHERT.—On Nov. 29, in her 32d year, Sadie, (nee Vander Beugie,) beloved wife of Eugene J. and devoted mother of Harold. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 511 West 175th St., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 P. M.

BONNELL.—Oct. 1, from wounds received in action, Private Edward Clarksen Bonnell, Company L, 27th Division, 107th Regiment, son of Russell and Mary L. Bonnell.

BOOTH.—Suddenly, at Elmhurst, N. Y., on Nov. 28, 1918, Lucy Frances, widow of Dr. Franklin Booth. Funeral services private. Interment at Windsorville, Conn.

BROWN.—Frederick Herrick, Jr., aged 22, Sergeant Company I, 107th U. S. Infantry, killed in action, Sept. 29, in France, only son of Frederick H. and Kate Pingree Brown. A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 1, 4 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 3 P. M. Auburn and Buffalo papers please copy.

CAMERON.—Killed in action in France on Nov. 3, Lieutenant Douglass Tilford Cameron, son of Major Gen. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, and husband of Margaret Payne Cameron.

CHILDS.—Charles Herrick, beloved husband of Laura Gleasner, Friday, Nov. 29, in his 82d year. Services private. Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

CORRIGAN.—At St. Leo, Fla., Nov. 28, Joseph F. Corrigan, M. D., in his 74th year, son of the late Thomas and Mary English Corrigan. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock.

CRAVEN.—On Nov. 26, Walter S., beloved husband of Helene Craven. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Sat., 11 A. M.

CULLOM.—On Nov. 28, at his residence, 211 Oakland Av., West New Brighton, S. I., George E., beloved husband of Catherine C. Cullom (nee Coleman) and father of George E. and William Arthur Cullom. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Sacred Heart, Monday, Dec. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

DUFFY.—Lucy H., widow of the late Peter Duffy, at her residence, 2,010 Bryant Av., West Farms. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

DUPIGNAC.—On Nov. 29, 1918, at her residence, 40 East 75th St., Eleanor Van Alstyn Gwyer, wife of Frank Jay Dupignac. Funeral services in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FALCK.—G. Gustave, beloved husband of Marie, father of Otto, brother of Adolph Falck and Bertha Berkfield, on Nov. 28. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway, between 66th and 67th Sts., Sunday, 10 A. M. Interment Fresh Pond, L. I.

FELCH.—On Nov. 26, Frank U., at his residence, Hotel Chelsea, beloved husband of Clara B. Felch, (nee Van Leeuwen). Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Saturday, 10 A. M.

FENNELL.—Robert W. A service in memory of Robert W. Fennell, Headquarters Company, 104th Field Artillery, killed in action Nov. 1, will be held at St. James's Lutheran Church, 73d St. and Madison Av., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:45 o'clock.

FINN.—Joseph D., son of the late Patrick and Annie Finn, suddenly, in Philadelphia, Nov. 26. Funeral from his brother's residence, Fort Washington, L. I., Saturday, Nov. 30; thence to St. Peter's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

FOX.—Mary Deane Knox, beloved wife of C. Brainerd Fox, at her home, 2,980 Perry Av., Bronx, Nov. 29, in the 44th year of her age. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2:30, Bedford Park Presbyterian Church.

FREEMAN.—Friday, Nov. 29, at his residence, Brielle, N. J., Charles H. Freeman, husband of Catherine E. Freeman, (nee Schreckeisen,) aged 59 years. Services Sunday, 3 P. M., at his late residence. Interment private, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

GATES.—Dellora R., widow of John Warne Gates, at Plaza Hotel, New York, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1918, in the 63d year of her life. Funeral service will be held at 2 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 1, at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 60th St. and Madison Av., New York City.

GOETZ.—On Oct. 12, 1918, in France, killed in action, Corporal Charles O. Goetz, Company A, 107th Infantry, U. S. A., only son of J. Oscar and the late Nellie E. Goetz of 19 Sylvan Terrace, New York City, in the 19th year of his age. Utica papers please copy.

HARPER.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, 1918, at Fort Colborne, Canada, Edwin T., son of S. Ella and Thomas H. Harper, in the 26th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 61 Hendricks Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 4:30 P. M. Interment private.

HAY.—Suddenly, Nov. 29, 1918, Jennie Hay, 658 Walker Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

HIGGINS.—George Rowe, on Nov. 28, 1918, beloved husband of Gertrude A. Butt. Funeral services at Holy Cross Church, Brooklyn, Rogers and Church Avs., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—Elizabeth, dearly beloved wife of Harry Hoffman, (nee Vogel.) Funeral from her late residence, 2,827 8th Av., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1 P. M.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, at his residence, 849 Lexington Av., Linneaus Jones Hunter, M. D., of pneumonia, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

KATZENSTEIN.—On Friday, Nov. 29, in her 63d year, Henrietta, beloved mother of Mrs. Sadie Cohen, Mrs. Bertie Birnstein, Harry and Milton Katzenstein. Funeral services at her late residence, 758 Kelly St., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

New CATHOLIC CEMETERY of THE GATE OF HEAVEN
MT. PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER CO.
On Harlem R.R. 5 miles No. of White Plains
Entrance to Cemetery at Mt. Pleasant Sta.
Receiving Vault. Send for Ill'st'd Booklet.
CALVARY & ALLIED CEMETERIES
24 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 9068.
Rev. William J. Stewart, Mgr.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

FLORAL DESIGNS,
a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

Died.

KELLY.—Nov. 29, of pneumonia, in his 53d year, late of 106 West 60th St., New York, Edward Hayden, husband of Martha Wilder Townsend. Requiem mass, St. Mary's Chapel, St. Mark's and Buffalo Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 2, 10 A. M. Interment private, Goshen, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

KILLEEN.—William H. R., of 400 Park Place, Brooklyn, at Asheville, N. C., on Nov. 27. Funeral notice later.

KLEINBOHL.—Jennie, wife of Louis Kleinbohl. Funeral services Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 795 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Monday, at 11 o'clock.

LAND.—Howard Bradley, aged 73, in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 27, son of the late Chauncey B. Land and Harriet Bradley Land.

LAUDER.—On Nov. 9, by drowning in the Wahnipatae River, Ontario, Walter Lauder of Vineland, N. J., beloved husband of Annie Lauder, in his 71st year.

LEQUIN.—After a lingering illness, on Friday, Nov. 29, Mary E. Lequin, widow of the late George E. Lequin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEVY.—Gustave L., suddenly, on Nov. 28, aged 42 years, beloved son of Clara and the late Lehman Levy and devoted brother of Flora Isaacs, Mitchell Levy, Emma Mar

SYRACUSE AND RUTGERS TEAMS TO BATTLE TODAY ON BRUSH STADIUM GRIDIRON

While the telescope has a faraway look about it, its purpose is to bring things nearer. If men who think our prices sky-high would but look, they'd see why others find us so reasonable.

Better pay a bit more at first than stalk around later with a lot of regrets.

The best of everything men and boys wear.

We believe we are giving the best value in a fifty cent sock that this market affords. If interested, select a pair; then shop around. Bring ours back if you find better for the money elsewhere.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

SYRACUSE TO CLASH WITH RUTGERS TEAM

Orange and Scarlet to Meet in Promising Battle at Polo Grounds Today.

SAILORS AT EBBETS FIELD

Strong Granite State Eleven to Compete Against Jack Tars from Pelham Bay.

The Rutgers-Syracuse game at the Polo Grounds this afternoon should furnish the best intercollegiate contest that New Yorkers have had a chance to witness in many seasons. Both elevens have a powerful, driving, attack, and it will be interesting to see which one weakens first under the sustained smashes of strong backfield combinations. Syracuse is a much better team than the 15-to-0 defeat by Michigan a few weeks ago would indicate. The 20-to-1 defeat of Columbia by the Orange on Thursday shows that Rutgers is going to be pressed hard to uphold her reputation this afternoon.

The game will begin at 2 o'clock and there will be a large turnout of the alumni of both institutions. The whole student body from New Brunswick will be there and a big delegation is coming down from the Salt City.

Up to the game with Great Lakes, the Rutgers eleven looked like one of the strongest in the East. In that game an unlooked-for weakness, lack of stamina, cropped out and led to an overwhelming defeat. Lack of suitable substitutes to make up a scrub eleven has been a handicap to Coach Foster Sanford this season, and his players have had little chance for scrimmaging except in the scheduled games. There was a lack of second-string players, but since the defeat by Great Lakes, Sanford has been paying much attention to the development of second-string players.

Rutgers had such an easy time with its opponents this season and last season that the Scarlet team became overconfident, so that the defeat by Paddy Driscoll's combination should prove a big aid in keying the Sanford eleven to the proper pitch this afternoon. There is no occasion for Rutgers being confident, as Coach Buck O'Neill's eleven is a powerful machine. Robeson, the big Rutgers end, who plays such a wonderful defensive game, will get plenty of chance to show his skill in stopping the plunges of the Syracuse back field. Kernan, Erwig, and Barsha are a trio of effective ground gainers and all are difficult men to stop.

The forward pass will probably play an important part in the winning of today's game, as the season has shown this to be the most effective ground gainer and saves an eleven from being entirely used up at line-smashing. One feature of the Rutgers game which will be improved will be the punting of Summerhill. Heretofore he has sent his kicks away so low that the ends have not been able to get down the field under them. For the last week Sanford has coached Summerhill in getting his punts high, so that they can easily be covered. Low punts gave Driscoll his chance to make long, spectacular runs against the Scarlet a couple of weeks ago.

The lineup of today's game will be as follows:

Rutgers.	Position.	Syracuse.
Robeson	L. E.	Dickinson
Feitner	L. T.	Hoople
Neuschaefer	L. G.	Alexander
Dunham	C.	Mackenzie
Francke	R. G.	Dooley
Rollins	R. T.	Usher
Brickley	R. E.	Schwarzer
Baker	Q. B.	Ackley
Kelly	L. H. B.	Erwig
Gardner	R. H. B.	Barsha
Summerhill	F. B.	Kernan

Over at Ebbets Field this afternoon Tom Thorp's team from the U. S. receiving ship Granite State will play the eleven from the Pelham Bay Naval Station. The game will start at 2:30 o'clock. The Granite State sailors outplayed the Newport Naval Station team a week ago and have made an impressive record against service teams this fall. The Pelham team is a strong organization and has been coached by Frank Bergin, the old Princeton quarterback.

The Pittsburgh team will close its season with a game against the Cleveland Naval Reserves at Cleveland. Although Pitt played Penn State on Thursday the task of two games in three days has no more terrors for Warner's Panthers than such a task has for the Syracuse team. The Great Lakes team, which defeated the Navy last week, will close its season with a game against Purdue.

The Harvard-Brown battle at the Stadium will give Cambridge an old-time football appearance. Brown has always been a big drawing card in Cambridge, and the best gathering of the season is looked for. Coach Ed Robinson has developed a team at Brown which easily crushed Dartmouth, after the Providence eleven had been easily beaten by Syracuse and other teams. The team has come fast in the last week, with the intention of pointing to the Harvard contest.

The season will also come to a close in the Middle West. Michigan will play Ohio State at Columbus and Chicago will play Minnesota at Chicago. Although Illinois claims the Western Conference title this season, with victories over Iowa, Ohio State, Wisconsin and Chicago, Michigan has entered a counter-claim, and must defeat Ohio State to keep its slate clean.

COLUMBIA TEAM DISBANDS.

Eleven Ends Football Season with Only One Defeat.

The Columbia Varsity football team disbanded yesterday when it returned from Syracuse, where it was defeated by the Orange on Thursday. It was Columbia's only defeat of the season. None of the Columbia players was badly bruised. Houlahan nursed a strained ankle, and Stevens had a stiff knee, but aside from these minor bruises, the eleven came through practically unscathed.

The University of Pennsylvania made an effort to schedule a game with Columbia to be played at Franklin Field on Dec. 7, the date set originally for the Pennsylvania-Georgia Tech contest. Columbia could not accept the offer because of the decision reached by Captain Robb, Fred Dawson, and Levering Tyson, Graduate Manager of Athletics, not to prolong the season beyond Thanksgiving Day.

BOYS BETTER TANK MARKS.

Three Swimming Records Lowered by Erasmus Leaders.

Swimmers of Erasmus Hall High School in trouncing Boys' High School in the opening meet of the Public Schools Athletic League season in Brooklyn yesterday bettered three scholastic records. The meet was held in the pool of Central Y. M. C. A. The margin by which Erasmus Hall's representatives hung up victory was 41 to 12. The successful team captured first places in all of the six events contested.

Record performances were returned by Clarence Ross, Joseph Burrill, and the victorious school's relay team. None of the marks will be accepted, however, because of the P. S. A. L. ruling that only marks made in championship competitions be recognized.

The performance of Ross was the most impressive. He won the 220-yard swim in 2:39, which is 6 4-5 seconds faster than the record on the books credited to Leo Giebel in 1916 when the latter was swimming for Stuyvesant H. S.

Burrill annexed the 100-yard swim by a close margin from E. Rossetti, a schoolmate, and covered the distance in 1:02, one-fifth of a second faster than the three-year-old mark on the P. S. A. L. books, made by Ted Cann, who was then swimming for High School of Commerce. Burrill later captured the honors of the fancy diving contest in a close struggle with Schapp of Boys' H. S. The Erasmus Hall natator collected 28 points while Schapp had a total of 27.2 tallies.

In the relay race Erasmus Hall's quartet was victorious without being extended to its limit. The time was 2:03. The record made in 1909 by High School of Commerce is 2:13 2-5.

CYCLISTS ENTER SPRINTS.

Leading Riders Are to Compete in Events Tonight.

Patrons of bicycle racing who annually attend the six-day race held in Madison Square Garden will get their first glimpses of the contenders for this year's grind this evening when the customary sprint races will be held in the big amphitheatre. All the professionals entered for the week's race, which starts at 12:01 Monday morning, will be on the track this evening in a series of races. In addition a number or riders who have not entered for the grind, will compete this evening for some of the prizes.

Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., who held professional sprinting titles for seventeen years, will compete against a select field in a one-mile race, which will be decided with five heats and a final. Under the condtions of the race one rider will be eliminated with each heat and the cyclist with the greatest number of points at the finish will be declared the winner. The heats, like the final, will be at one mile. Against Kramer will be Bob Spears, Francesco Verri, and Marcel Dupuy, among others.

This quartet of riders will also start in a ten-mile open race, in which the following also will compete: Reggie McNamara, Fred Hill, Alf Grenda, Jake Magin, Clarence Carmen, Madden, Corry, and Hanley. The same riders will start in a half-mile handicap race, in four heats and a final.

KASHMIR RUNS TRUE TO FORM AT BOWIE

Consistent Colt Takes Brussels Handicap, with Juvenile Racer Second.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 29.—A heavy track upset the calculations of the racegoers in several of the events today, but the Brussels Handicap, at a mile, which was the feature of the card, was run true to form, though in slow time. The Meadow Brook Stock Farm's Kashmir, which has been performing consistently, was well suited by the track conditions, and after Koh-I-Noor had shot her bolt, went to the front to win handily from Drummond. The latter is a two-year-old, and his showing was excellent, considering the trying nature of the going.

Long shots monopolised the places in the first two events, Tidal and Hurricane, first and second in the opener, both being sold in the field. In the second race, also for two-year-olds, Prevaricate, a winner at extremely long odds earlier in the week, repeated, but today he paid only 12 to 1. The Dauphin, which ran second, was almost neglected in the mutuels, a place investment of $2 netting $72.90.

C. Robinson caused somewhat of a sensation by piloting the winners of the last two races, Goldcrest Boy and Broom Peddler, both at good odds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. *Tidal, 114 pounds, (C. Kummer,) $25.30, $14.90, and $7.50, won; *Hurricane, 109, (H. Meyers,) $14.90 and $7.60, second; Baby Girl, 111, (L. Stalker,) $10.40 third. Time—1:11. *Helen C., Trompeuse, The Talker, *Echo B., Blue Devil, Loyal Peter, Elected II., Sunduria, and Apple Jac II., also ran. *Field.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Prevaricate, 112 pounds, (R. Doyle,) $26.70, $11.50, and $9.80, won; The Dauphin, 109, (J. Pauley,) $72.90 and $25.80, second; Wilfreda, 101, (H. Meyers,) $3.90 third. Time—1:17 2-5. Pinard, Bagheero, Lackawanna, Skyman, and Wewoka also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. The Decision, 114 pounds, (W. O'Brien,) $14.50, $11.10, and $6.20 won; Firing Line, 109, (L. Stalker,) $6.60 and $3.60, second; Dr. Campbell, 110, (L. McAtee,) $5 third. Time—1:23 2-5. Bond, Greentree, Tranby, Bierman, Chemung, Caddie, Maada, Blue Bannock, C. A. Comiskey, Tantalizer, Poacher, Skeir Face, Hondo, Shandon, and P. G. King also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Brussels Purse; for all ages; one mile. Kashmir, 106 pounds, (R. McCrann,) $6.80, $3.70, and $2.80; won; Drummond, 96, (H. Meyers,) $3.30 and $2.60, second; Thornbloom, 106, (C. Kummer,) $3.70, third. Time—1:46. Highland Lad, Koh-I-Noor, and King John also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a quarter. Ballast, 104 pounds, (L. McAtee,) $5.20, $3.80, and out, won; Valspar, 104, (J. Rodrigues,) $3.80 and out, second; N. K. Beal, 110, (A. Sterling,) out for third. Time—2:17 1-5. Queen of the Sea also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. *Goldcrest Boy, 111 pounds, (C. Robinson,) $11.20, $4, and $2.40, won; Widow Bedotte, 107, (C. Kummer, $3.30 and $2.40, second; Fountain Fay, 108, (L. Stalker,) $2.80, third. Time—1:54. Progressive, Candelaria, Dervish, Bar Cory, and *Dalrose also ran. *Coupled.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Broom Peddler, 99 pounds, (C. Robinson,) $10.40, $5.10, and $3.40, won; Blue Thistle III., (R. McCrann,) $5.80 and $3.50, second; Grey Eagle, 110, (L. McAtee,) $3.40, third. Fairly, King Neptune, Drawn, Lady Eileen, Sea Beach, Hondo, Counsel, Miss Fannie, Flora Finch, and Virginia also ran.

Weather clear; track heavy.

CONCANNON REDUCES LEAD.

Now Within 31 Points of Greenleaf in Pocket Billiard Match.

Joseph Concannon gained some lost ground yesterday in his 1,200-point match of pocket billiards with Ralph Greenleaf at Daly's Academy. Concannon played in excellent form in the evening block and took the session by a count of 145 to 100 in twelve innings. The victor had a high run of 26 and Greenleaf one of 32. The result brought Concannon to within 31 points of his rival in the total score, which favors Greenleaf by 1,000 to 961.

Greenleaf took the afternoon block after being forced to his limit, by a score of 100 to 98 in ten innings. Greenleaf's high run was 31 and Concannon's 29. The match will be concluded with afternoon and evening play today.

Adams to Captain Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 29.—Francis W. Adams was today re-elected Captain of the Phillips-Andover Academy football team. He is preparing for Yale.

ERASMUS RIFLEMEN LEAD.

Score 834 Points In P. S. A. L. Shoot at Caldwell.

Erasmus High School rifle experts won the P. S. A. L. outdoor rifle matches held at Caldwell, N. J., yesterday with a total score of 834 for the two teams of five contestants each. Boys of the Jamaica High School were second with 828 points, and Evander Childs third with 815 points.

The winners were decided upon the combined scores of two teams entered from each of the several high schools represented, and it was the Erasmus second team which carried the day for its school, as the second team made a score of 429, as compared with the total of 405 made by the first team.

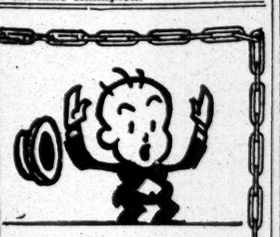
The best score registered by any one team was made by Stuyvesant first team, which had a total of 444 out of a possible 500. Four of the Stuyvesant boys scored better than 90. The individual laurels were divided between Larson of Manual and K. Gray of Jamaica, each of whom had 96 out of 100. Wehde of Evander Childs was third with 95, and Sacken, Eastern District, and Capitonio of Eramus tied for fourth and fifth with 94.

FORTY HARRIERS IN RACE.

Host of Runners Seek National Cross-Country Title.

Jimmy Henigan of Fort Slocum, former Boston runner, will defend his senior national cross-country running title today over the Van Cortlandt Park course of six miles against one of the most representative and evenly balanced fields which ever started in the annual chase for the title. Forty hill-and-dale athletes have been nominated from five local organizations, and four athletes will start as individuals. Among the latter class, in addition to Henigan, are Villar Kyronen, former Millrose A. A. runner; Joseph Losgar, St. Anselm's A. C., and Eugene Krauss, Brooklyn A. A. The organizations having team representation are the Paulist A. C., Pelham Bay N. T. S., Mohawk A. C., Fordham University S. A. T. C., and Morningside A. C.

The Pelham Bay sailor team will be headed by Charlie Pores, national five and ten mile champion.



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2 new shops opening Jan. 1, 1919
Hotel Commodore—Hotel Pennsylvania
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BELIEVES TAFT MAY NOT COVET POSITION

Johnson Says Baseball Commission Offer to Former President Was Unauthorized.

President Ban Johnson of the American League has at last broken his long silence on the invitation that has been given to former President William H. Taft to consider an office as a one-man National Baseball Commission. Johnson returned to Chicago yesterday and announced that President Hempstead of the Giants and President Frazee of the Red Sox acted without the proper authority when they consulted Mr. Taft.

Johnson also said: "There are no two individuals in baseball who know less of the national agreement and the rules governing the commission than Messrs. Hempstead and Frazee." While Johnson did not say that he would oppose the suggestion to Mr. Taft, he said that he believed that when the former President understood the duties connected with the position he would not care for the job.

"The two gentlemen who approached Mr. Taft acted without authority," President Johnson said. "From the statement made by Mr. Taft, he plainly indicated that they had given him no conception of the class of work he would be required to perform. Messrs. Hempstead and Frazee were in no manner qualified to advise him as to the scope of the commission and the quality of its work.

"I have a tremendous regard for Mr. Taft, as I have known him since my boyhood days, and no one is better fitted to maintain the high standard of baseball than Mr. Taft. He would be a valuable adjunct to our national sport, but I feel constrained to say that when he understands thoroughly the duties he will not covet the assignment."

Mr. Johnson was in New York last week when Messrs. Frazee and Hempstead announced that they had asked Mr. Taft if he would consider an offer, but the American League executive denied himself to all callers and would make no statement. As the matter now stands, it is not likely that any further action will be taken until the two leagues hold their annual meetings early next month.

The National League will convene here on Dec. 10, when it will have more important questions to consider than at any time since the Federal League war. The matter of the Boston National League Club will then be definitely settled. It is stated that the present owners will lose the club and that it will be taken back by James E. Gaffney, who was the owner when the Braves won the world's series in 1914. The league will also have to elect a new President, and the question of the players whose contracts were terminated before the close of the season last September, will have to be settled.

Most of the club owners and managers are going ahead with plans for the Spring training trips, as most of the players now in the camps throughout the country will soon be demobilized. The Giants are undecided about their training camp and it is not certain that McGraw will again take his players to Marlin, Texas. New Orleans is being considered as a possible place for the Giants. The Detroit Club is already making arrangements for its Spring training trip and will probably go to some place in Louisiana.

White Beats Brown at Billiards.

Charles E. White did not need the aid of a fifty-points handicap last night to defeat Morris D. Brown in the Brooklyn handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Academy. White was playing for 275 points, while Brown had to make 325 to win. White ran out his string in twenty-six innings, while Brown was gathering 181. The victor had a high run of 80, with an average of 10 15-26. Brown's highest run was 41 and he had an average of 7 6-25.

GOLFERS IN FINAL ROUND.

Allen to Meet Clapp for Laurels at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 29.—John H. Clapp of Chevy Chase and J. Appleton Allen of Baltusrol will meet in the final of the Autumn tournament at Pinehurst tomorrow. Clapp reached the final by defeating J. C. Dilworth of Pittsburgh in the morning round and C. F. Watson, Jr., of Baltusrol in the semi-final, while Allen disposed of T. J. Bray of Youngstown and C. L. Becker of Ekwanok.

Franklin H. Gates, the medalist, who was generally expected to come through to the final, lost by 1 down to C. L. Becker in the morning round. A remarkable 2 by Becker at the seventeenth was the deciding factor of the match.

Senator Walsh of Montana won both of his matches by default today and will play in the final of the third sixteen.

The summaries:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, beat Dudley Smith, Chevy Chase, 2 up; John H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 4 and 3; J. Appleton Allen, Baltusrol, beat T. J. Bray, Youngstown, 2 up; C. L. Becker, Ekwanok, beat F. H. Gates, Moore County, 1 up.

Semi-Finals—Clapp beat Watson, 1 up; Allen beat Becker, 4 and 2.

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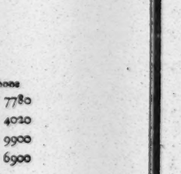

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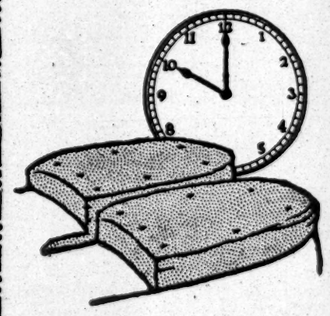
MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

"Usco" heels put on in 5 minutes



You notice that your heels are worn out. You want new ones and you want them now.

If you have five minutes to spare, step into a repair shop and say, "I want a pair of 'Usco' rubber heels."

That's all it takes—five minutes (the old kinds require nearer thirty minutes)—and almost like magic, the repair man with a few taps of his hammer will reheel your shoes with these staunch, long wearing, never-pull-loose rubber heels.

"But," you say, "it takes longer than that for the cement to dry."

"Usco" heels require no cement. A few nails do the job—and you have what you never had before—rubber heels that scarcely show the joint—a permanent, practically invisible joint that will last as long as the heel.

There is a sure footed satisfaction in the broad, flat, tread of "Usco" heels. You will like their yielding comfort and their tough resistance to wear.

Your repair man has them in black, tan and white. Look for the U. S. seal.

United States Rubber Company
Mechanical Goods Division

WHIPPET TANK.
Realistic photograph of American whippet tank dragging an extra supply of fuel on a platform along the roads of France, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

Income Assured

Since 1912 the Public Service Co. of Nor. Illinois has paid 6% on its Preferred Stock. It has paid from 4% to 7% on its Common in that time—7% during the war years of 1917 and 1918.

As further evidence of this remarkable record of sustained earning ability, the Company shows net earnings over double the interest on its total funded debt.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

Purchase of Bonds for Sinking Fund

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company will receive tenders for the sale to the Company of a maximum of Eighty-eight Thousand Dollars ($88,000) par value of the Company's issue of FIVE PER CENT THIRTY YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1954. OFFERINGS SHOULD BE MADE for delivery in Montreal on December 31st, 1918.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company,
W. S. HART, Treasurer.
Montreal, October 28, 1918.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.,
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 7% PRIOR LIEN "A" BONDS:

Notice is hereby given that the Coupon Number 7 in respect of the interest due and payable on the 1st of December, 1918, on the 7% Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 1st of December, 1918, at the Bank of Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, London, England, and at their agents, at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King St. West, Toronto, and at the Agency of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE AMERICAN METAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of The American Metal Company (Limited), a New York corporation, duly adopted at a meeting of said Board held October 21, 1918, a special meeting of the stockholders of said The American Metal Company, (Limited,) will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22nd day of November, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, in accordance with the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, October 21, 1918.

JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Secretary.

To the Stockholders of The American Metal Company, (Limited):

Notice is hereby given that the above mentioned meeting of Stockholders of The American Metal Company, (Limited), which is the time and place at which said meeting was appointed to be held and on consent of a majority in interest of the Stockholders present was duly adjourned to November 29th, 1918, at the same hour and place, to wit, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, was on the last mentioned date, to wit, on the 29th day of November, 1918, and on consent, further adjourned to December 6th, 1918, at the same hour and place, to wit, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated, New York, November 29th, 1918.

JULIUS GOLDMAN,
Secretary.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
NOTICE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 30, 1918.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY that a special meeting of said stockholders will be held at Room 916, Pennsylvania Station, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1918,

for consideration of and action upon a certain agreement with the Director General of Railroads, acting on behalf of the United States and the President, relating to operation, compensation, and other matters connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of the United States of the Company's railroad and system of transportation; also for consideration of and action upon the matter of issuance by the Company of $35,000,000.00 Debenture Gold Bonds, and the acquirement by purchase of the Indianapolis and Frankfort Railroad.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. H. CHURCH,
Secretary.

YALE LEASING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of Yale Leasing Corporation will be held at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, December 10th, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1918, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 11th, 1918.

M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

November 23rd, 1918.

CHARTERED 1709.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
New York, November 1, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that an election for fourteen Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroad Stocks Lead in Brisk Recovery—More Funds for Security Dealers.

Traders in stocks appeared to find matter for encouragement in purchases yesterday as contained in the decision by the Money Committee of the banks to increase certain loans to be used in the securities markets. The committee, after considerable study of the credit situation, found it feasible to permit expansion of temporary borrowings by members of the Stock Exchange for the purpose of financing the purchase for distribution of bonds and notes for their own account. Expectation of this action had been voiced in investment circles for some days past, and the information went no further than the earlier predictions, which, were, in effect, that the use of credit for margined business in stocks would not be increased at all. Nevertheless, the stimulant to prices which was evident practically throughout the day reflected the change in the field of loans, probably being furthered by one or two other items, with the result that railroad stocks were buoyant and the industrials, as a whole, gained ground. Southern Pacific moved up 5½ points. Union Pacific nearly as much, and increases among other rails, extending from 1 to 2 points, were frequent at the close.

It may have been that the Money Committee's ruling by itself had a less positive effect than the tendency which traders sought to read into the change. Offerings of both call and time money expanded yesterday, and this development, following a similar process in the earlier days of the week, aroused a feeling in speculative quarters that the current restrictions on brokerage loans might be gradually undermined by the very weight of loanable funds. Dispatches from Washington during the day indicated that the Capital Issues Committee was becoming more liberal in respect to new financing, giving further leeway than before to proposals for projects heretofore considered less essential than war undertakings. As received in Wall Street, this alteration of quondam procedure indicated possible encouragement by the Government of the financing of road construction, new building, and so forth, which would entail a freer use of credits, and at the same time act to keep labor employed during the readjustment period. Followers of the securities markets are searching for all developments which tend to show that readjustment problems are being worked out successfully, and in this connection attention was paid to reports that large tonnages of war steel ordered by allied Governments were being canceled and immediately replaced by equivalent amounts of commercial products. These various items supplied ammunition for speculative adventures on the constructive side of stocks, and buying of the railroad issues apparently was promoted by rumor that the President's message next week would contain definite information on the Administration's attitude toward the after-war status of the carriers.

The Bank of England's weekly statement disclosed another increase in the gold holdings, amounting to slightly more than $3,300,000, but this, as in several preceding weeks, was used to secure new note circulation. In the local foreign exchange market changes in quotations were again slight and without any particular tendency. The exact status of this market in reference to the position of the American dollar abroad is somewhat difficult to ascertain, because of the long delays bankers are experiencing in cable communication with Europe. In some foreign exchange quarters it was reported that cables are as much as ten days in getting through.

Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 98 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 83 centimes.

Porto Rico Sugar Profits Grow.

The consolidated income account of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company for the year ended with September discloses a surplus after charges and war taxes amounting to approximately $1,345,973, which is equal to $18.24 a share earned on the $5,625,000 outstanding common stock after the deduction of preferred dividends. Gross receipts for the year were $11,448,242, against $10,-040,744 in 1917. Expenses, taxes, and interest amounted to $8,756,391, compared with $8,072,783 last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5	High	6
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	5	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances	4½	42	44
		7	7½
		66	66

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6½
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6½
Four months	6	Four months	6½
Five months	6	Five months	6½
Six months	6	Six months	6½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	6
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7535	$4.7555	+.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.45%	5.45%	5.45%	-.00%
Cables	5.45	5.45	5.45	...
	34	34½	34	...
	45	45	50	...
	102½	102¾	77,200	+⅛
	30	30¼	14,000	...
	67¼	68¼	600	...
	44	45	500	...
	36	37	100	...
	93	100	50	...
	14	14	200	+⅛
	183	185	3,100	+1½
	22½	23	1,700	...
	16¼	15⅝	200	...
	76⅝	77⅛	3,800	...
	132	132¼	10,300	...
	31½	32	600	...
	73½	74	100	...
	38⅝	39¾	400	...
Italy	102⅝	103¼	200	...
Japan—				
Kobe	83	84	200	...
Yokohama	142	147	300	...
Spain	100	100½	5,400	...
Philippine Islands—				
Manila	71	71½	3,400	...
Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	104	107	100	...
Copenhagen	46	47¾	300	...
Christiania	27½	28	1,500	...
South America—				
Buenos Aires	44.875	44.875	3,900	...
Rio	26.60	27.75	700	...
Switzerland	4.92	4.90	100	...
Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.		
100 rubles	19.60	19.90	1,000	...
500 rubles	19.50	19.80	2,800	...

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.71½	$4.72¼	$4.70¾

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $775,484,923 balance, $77,312,252; United States Treasury credit balance, $1,003,003; Federal Reserve credit balance, $71,978,174.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $14.8875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77¾@80¾c.

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Customs receipts:

Customs	$10,768,667	$84,954,480
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	26,695,187	621,451,967
Miscellaneous	88,723,642	460,741,021
Miscellaneous rev.	167,775,950	242,211,881
Total receipts	$293,963,408	$1,389,331,351
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rec's	1,202,389,532	5,840,826,237
Excess of total disb. over total rec's	859,301,025	98,507,894
Expenditures	1,496,352,960	6,780,165,589

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	653,437	357,663	1,057,106
Year to date	131,131,246	171,811,688	204,220,258

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
22⅝	23⅜	800	Advance Rumely	22¾	23	22	23	+⅛
58	59	400	Advance Rumely pf	57	57½	57	58½	+1⅛
3⅜	3¾	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
2	2⅛	1,500	Alaska Juntau	2	2	2	2	...
25¾	26	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	26	25¼	26	+⅝
80½	81	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81	81	81	100⅝	+⅛
100	100¼	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+⅛
51½	53	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	50¾	52	50	52	+1
42⅛	42½	2,400	Am. Can	41⅞	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	+⅛
95	95½	100	Am. Can pf	95	95	95	95	-1
80⅝	81	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	80¼	81½	79⅝	81½	+⅛
38⅝	39⅛	500	Am. Cotton Oil	39½	39½	38⅝	38⅞	-1⅛
14	14½	800	Am. H. & Leather	13½	14	13½	14	...
72	72¼	2,700	Am. H. & L. pf	69½	72¼	69½	72¼	+2⅜
40	41	200	Am. Ice	40	40⅝	40	40⅞	...
53	55	200	Am. Ice pf	52	54	52	54	-1
55⅝	56	500	Am. International	54⅜	56	54⅜	56	+⅝
40	40½	800	Am. Linseed	40¼	41	40¼	40½	+⅛
81	82	100	Am. Linseed pf	81	81	81	81	+⅛
61¼	61½	2,000	Am. Locomotive	60¼	61¾	59⅜	61¼	+⅛
4	4½	300	Am. Malting	4	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
81⅞	82½	9,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80	82⅝	79⅜	82½	+1⅛
93	96	37	Am. Smelt. S.pf. A	93¼	93¾	87	89½	-1⅝
80½	90	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	88	90	87	93¼	+2⅝
111½	111⅞	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	111½	109¾	111½	+⅞
113	113½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114	114	113½	113½	+2½
102½	103	1,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	101	103	100½	103½	+1⅝
103	104	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	103¼	104	103¼	104½	+1½
51½	51⅝	1,200	Am. Woolen	50¾	51½	49⅞	51½	+⅝
94½	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94⅝	94	94½	-⅛
29	32	100	Am. Writing P. pf	30	30	30	30	+½
12¼	14	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13	13	13	...
63¼	64¼	7,700	Anaconda Copper	64⅜	65½	63⅞	65½	+1
10	14	100	Asso. Dry Goods	13	13	13	13	...
93½	94½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	92⅝	94	92½	94	+2
87½	88½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+⅞
7	8	100	At., Birm. & At	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅞
104⅜	107	100	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	...
107	108	200	At., Gulf & West I	106¼	107	106⅜	107	...
72	72¼	24,600	Baldwin Loco	72⅜	72⅝	70½	72	+2⅞
54	54⅜	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	53	54⅞	53	54⅞	...
56⅜	57⅝	800	Baltimore & O. pf	56½	57	56¼	57	+1
104¼	...	100	Barrett Co. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	-1¼
63	64	100	Bethlehem Steel	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	+1½
63¾	63¾	8,000	Beth. Steel, class B	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	+1½
104½	105½	100	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+⅝
23⅝	23⅝	300	Booth Fisheries	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+⅛
39	39¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
8	8½	800	Bruns. Ter. & R.S	8	8	8	8	...
8	8½	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	8	8	8	8	...
19	20	100	Butte & Superior	20	20	20	20	+⅛
48⅝	49¼	1,200	Calif. Packing x d	49	49½	48¾	49½	+⅞
18⅝	19¼	100	California Petrol	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
62¾	64½	100	California Pet. pf	63	63	63	63	+1
158	160½	1,800	Canadian Pac. x d	156	160	155⅝	160	+1½
57⅝	59¼	5,700	Central Leather Co	57⅝	58⅝	56¾	58⅝	+1⅛
33¾	34	800	Cerro de Pasco Cop	33¾	34	33¼	33⅝	+⅛
57	59½	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	59½	57	59¼	-1⅜
8¼	8¾	100	Chi. & Alton	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	...
8¾	9	200	Chi. Great Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
27¼	28½	100	Chi. Great West. pf	27⅞	28½	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
46	46¼	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45	46	44⅝	46	+⅛
80½	81	2,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78	81½	78	80½	+1⅛
100	101	100	Chi. & Northwest	101	101	101	101	+1⅛
27¼	27½	3,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25½	27¼	25½	27¼	+1⅛
82	83	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	80	82½	80	82½	+1⅛
69½	70	300	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	68	69⅞	68	69⅞	+1⅛
19⅛	20¼	2,900	Chile Copper	19¼	20¼	19	20	-½
62	62½	100	Cluett, Peabody	61½	62½	61½	61½	+1
37	38	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	37¾	36	37¾	+1
38⅞	38⅞	300	Columbia Gas & El	37½	38⅞	37½	37⅞	+1
100¾	104	800	Consolidated Gas	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
70	74	100	Continental Can	70	74	70	74	+1
47	47⅞	5,500	Corn Products Ref	45¾	47⅞	45¾	47⅞	+1⅛
101⅞	103	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102	103	102	102	-⅛
55⅞	55¾	8,000	Crucible Steel	54½	55¾	54½	55¾	+⅛
29½	30	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	+⅛
79¾	80	300	Cuba Cane S. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+⅛
10	11	1,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10¾	10¾	10	10¾	-⅛
44⅞	45⅝	2,000	Distillers' Secur	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45½	+⅛
12	12⅜	1,900	Dome Mines	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅛
17⅞	18	4,800	Erie	17⅞	18	17⅜	18	+⅛
30¼	31½	1,800	Erie 1st pf	30¼	31½	30¼	31½	+⅝
11⅞	11⅝	100	Federal M. & S	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
39	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39	40	39	40	+⅛
28⅞	29¼	500	Gaston W. & W	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	+⅛
152	153	300	General Electric	153	153	152	153	+3½
124	126	1,600	General Motors	124	126	122	126	+2
83	88	300	General Motors pf	83	88	85⅜	88	-⅝
51	52¼	100	Goodrich Co.	51	52¼	51	52	+⅛
78	78½	200	Granby Consol.	78	78½	78	78½	+2½
96	98½	5,800	Great Northern pf	96	98½	95	98½	+⅝
31	31⅝	1,500	G.N.cfs.for O.P.x d	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅛
46⅛	46⅝	200	Greene-Can. Cop	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+⅛
47¾	48	500	Haskell & Barker	47¾	47¾	47	47	-⅛
99	100	100	Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	-⅛
47¾	48	2,300	Inspiration Copper	47¾	47¾	46⅞	47⅛	-1
12	13	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	...
28	28¼	4,500	Int. Mer. Marine	28	28	27¼	27¾	+1⅛
116	118	54,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	116	118	114¾	116⅜	+⅞
31⅜	31⅝	1,500	Int. Nickel	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
30½	30¾	200	Int. Paper	30½	30¾	30¼	30¼	+⅛
4	4	100	Iowa Central	4	4	4	4	+¼
20	20½	500	Kansas City South	20	20½	20	20½	...
58⅝	58⅝	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
35	35⅝	2,700	Kennecott Copper	35	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+⅛
70½	72	400	Lackawanna Steel	70½	72	70	70	+1
86	88	100	Laclede Gas	86⅝	88	86¼	86¼	+⅛
10	11	100	Lake Erie & West	10½	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
20½	21¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
59	60	1,200	Lehigh Valley	59	60	59	59	-⅛
36⅝	36⅝	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
152	152	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	152	152	152	152	+1
117	117	100	Louis. & Nash	117	117	117	117	...
75	75	26	Mackay Cos	75	75	75	75	...
26⅞	27¼	700	Maxwell Motors	26¼	27¼	26	27½	+1¼
50½	51¼	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	50½	51¼	50½	51⅜	-⅛
19⅜	19⅝	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
155	158	24,300	Mexican Petroleum	155	158	152	157½	+2⅝
25	25	1,200	Miami Copper	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
43	44	7,900	Midvale Steel	43	44	42¾	43⅝	+⅛
11⅛	12½	700	Minn. & St. L. new	11⅛	12½	11½	12⅝	+⅛
25	26¾	5,400	Missouri Pacific	25	26¾	24⅝	26⅝	+1⅛
57⅜	58¼	900	Missouri Pacific pf	57⅜	58¼	57¾	58¼	+⅛
13⅞	14¼	650	Nat. Cond. & Cable	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+⅛
41	43	600	Nat. Enam. & St	41	43	41	43	+⅛
62	63	300	Nat. Lead	62	62¾	62	62¾	+⅛
17⅝	18	1,300	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
106⅞	107	100	N. Y. Air Brake	106⅞	106¾	106¾	106¾	+1⅝
76	78¾	5,700	N. Y. Central	76	78¼	76	78¼	+1⅝
22¼	22⅝	7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
34¾	34¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+⅛
21	21	1,700	Norf. & West. x d	21	21	21	21	...
103½	103½	3,900	Northern Pacific	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+⅛
95½	96⅜	2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	95½	96⅜	95½	96⅜	+⅝
42	42	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	42	...
7⅝	7⅝	200	Ontario Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
64½	65½	800	Pan-Am. P. & T.	64½	65½	64½	65½	+⅛
112⅞	113⅝	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	112⅞	113⅝	112⅞	113⅝	+⅛
46½	47	500	Penn. R. R	46½	47	46½	47	+⅛
52	52	200	People's Gas, Chi	52	52	51½	51½	+⅛
16¼	16½	100	Pere Marquette	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	-⅛
30⅝	31½	600	Philadelphia Co	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½	+⅛
41¾	42⅞	1,700	Pierce-Arrow	41¾	42⅞	41¾	42⅞	+⅛
15¾	16¼	700	Pierce Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼	+⅛
46	46	800	Pittsburgh Coal	45¾	46	45¾	45⅞	+⅛
83	84	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83	84	83	84	+1
53	53	100	P., C. C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	-⅝
91¼	91¾	34	Pittsburgh Steel pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	-½
34	36½	78	Pitts. & West Va	34	36½	34	36	+2
78	78¾	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	78	78¾	78	78¾	+1⅝
15	15	100	Pond Creek Coal	15	15	15	15	-1
58	58½	200	Pressed Steel Car	58	58½	58	58½	+⅛
70½	72¼	70	Railway Steel Sp	70½	72¼	70	71⅞	+1⅝
21⅝	21⅝	7,200	Ray Con. Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
82½	84¾	21,800	Reading	82½	84¾	81⅝	84¼	+1⅝
73	75	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	73½	75	73	75	+⅝
100	101	1,500	Royal Dutch r	100	101	98⅝	101	+⅝
13¼	14	300	St. Louis-San Fran	13¼	14	13¼	14	+⅛
59	59	50	Savage Arms x d	59	59	50	59	+⅛
8½	8¾	2,000	Sears, Roeb. & Co	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
9¼	9½	400	Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
20¾	21	200	Seab. Air Line pf	20¾	21	20¾	21	+1⅛
158	163½	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	158	163½	158	150½	+2⅛
33⅝	34	300	Sinclair Oil Refin	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
45	45½	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	45	45½	45	45½	+⅛
44⅞	45	500	Southern Pacific	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45½	+⅛
98¼	103¼	97,200	Southern Railway	98¼	103¼	97	102⅝	+5¼
28¼	30⅜	14,000	Southern Ry. pf	28¼	30⅜	28	30¼	+1⅝
66¼	67	39,500	Studebaker Co	66¼	67	66⅞	67	+⅛
49¼	50½	500	Stutz Motor	49¼	50½	47⅝	47⅝	-2
44⅜	45	100	Superior Steel	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+⅝
95	95	50	Sup. Steel 1st pf	95	95	95	95	...
14	14	2,900	Tenn. C. & C	14	14	14	14	...
179	183	3,100	Texas Co	179	183	178	183	+3
21	23	1,700	Texas & Pacific	21	23	21	22⅝	+1½
15¼	15¾	200	Third Avenue	15¼	15¾	15	15¾	...
76	77¼	3,800	Tobacco Products	76	77¼	75¾	76⅞	+⅝
128	132¾	10,300	Union Pacific	128	132¾	128	131⅞	+3⅞
73½	73¾	100	Union Pacific p

SEEK MAN TO GUIDE STEEL EXPORT TRADE

Independents Canvass the Field for an Executive for Newly Organized Company.

SOME TALK OF E. J. GRACE

Head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation a Possible Selection—Replogle Said to Have Declined.

A meeting of the Organization Committee of the recently formed export company which will represent the independent steel industry of the country in all its foreign dealings has been called for next Tuesday by the Chairman, A. C. Dinkey, President of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. It is expected that at this meeting the selection of a head for the export concern will be made. It was reported yesterday that William G. McAdoo might lead the amalgamated steel interests in foreign operations, but this was denied later in the day, it being pointed out by one man high in the councils of the trade that the first qualification which such a head should have was a familiarity with the export steel business in all its details. It was learned that for several days the independent interests have been searching the field to obtain a capable export man.

A number of men have been under consideration, it is understood, and it may be that the committee will simply ratify the choice at its meeting. It has frequently been pointed out that the steel men familiar with the export business are not so numerous as might ordinarily be supposed, so that the field from which to select narrows down to a few prominent names.

From sources in the steel trade it was learned that a possible head of the selling organization was E. J. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. For many years the Bethlehem company has been engaged in a large export business, and because of this Mr. Grace is considered as particularly qualified to take up the export work of the independent companies under their consolidated selling plan.

It is understood that the place as head of the export company was offered to J. Leonard Replogle, the Government Steel Administrator, but that he refused to consider the proposal. No satisfactory explanation for this refusal was given by those who were responsible for the information.

Another meeting of steel men is scheduled to be held on Monday afternoon, probably in the offices of the Steel Corporation, at which the independent producers may be represented. Rumors that there had been friction between the two interests were denied yesterday. One of the independent officials said that there was the prospect of nothing more than friendly rivalry between the two interests. In fact, it is believed on the best authority that the Steel Corporation has been kept fully informed as to the plans of the independents.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	1.32¾	1.29	1.32¾	....	....
December	1.28	1.24¼	1.28	1.24¾	1.23
January	1.28⅜	1.24¾	1.28⅝	1.25⅝	1.20⅜
February	1.29¼	1.25¾	1.29⅛	1.26¼	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	77	75	77	74½	..
December	73	71¼	73	71¾	71
January	73	70¾	72¾	70⅞	..
February	72¾	71¼	72¾	71	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 84@84½c; No. 2 white, 84½c; No. 3 white, 83½@84c; No. 4 white, 83@83½c; ordinary clipped, 83@83¼c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
November	26.75	26.65	26.75	26.75	..
January	26.07	25.95	26.05	26.10	24.95
Ribs—					
January	24.80	24.62	24.70	24.75	25.67
Pork—					
December	46.45	46.35	46.45	..	..

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
December	1.65	1.63¾	1.64¾
January	1.66¾	1.64½	1.66⅜
February	1.69¼	1.68¼	1.68¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, two days, 8,394 pkgs. During the morning the supplies were very short and the competition to obtain the stock led to higher prices for all desirable grades. Later in the day considerable of the delayed butter came in and it is possible that this may relieve the situation somewhat. The firmness extends to the lower grades, ladies and packing stock sharing fully in the improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 68½@68c; extras, 92 score, 67½@68c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 61@67c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 56@60¼c; lower grades, 52@55c; unsalted, higher than extras, 70¼@71c; extras, 69½@70c; firsts, 63¾@68c; seconds, 58@62½; State dairy tubs, finest, 66@67c; good to prime, 61@65c; common to fair, 50@60c; renovated, extras, 50@51c; firsts, 47@49; lower grades, 42@46c; Imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladies, current makes, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42@43c; lower grades, 40@41c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 41@42c; No. 2, 40@40½; lower grades, 37@39½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 6,836 cases, not including 1,088 cases for export. Offerings of all desirable qualities of fresh gathered eggs are still light, but trading is quieter. Dealers are finding less difficulty in obtaining a supply for their reduced urgent needs, and while the business reported indicates unchanged prices, the tone of the market is slightly less firm. Medium and lower grades are of irregular value and meeting only a moderate outlet. Storage eggs continue in demand beyond the quantity readily obtainable and the market is strong. Nearby white eggs in light supply and fancy new laid qualities of good size still sell quite promptly. Medium and lower qualities irregular. Further offerings of California white of fine quality at 92c are meeting a fair demand. Fresh gathered: Extras, a dozen, 73@74c; extra firsts, 71@72c; firsts, 69@70c; seconds, 63@67c. Fall gathered: Poor to prime, 50@65c; dirties, No. 1, 48@50c; No. 2 and poorer, 43@47c. Checks: Good to choice, dry, 43@45c; under grades, 38@42c. Refrigerator, 42@51c. State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western: Hennery whites, fine to fancy, 92@95c; ordinary to prime, 70@90c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 70@92c; pullet whites, 70@75c. Pacific Coast, whites, firsts to finest, 92c; lower grades, 84@88c. Western and Southern: Gathered whites, 68@85c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Hennery Browns, 76@80c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 65@74c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED MARINE CONTRACTING CORPORATION,
15 Whitehall Street,
New York City.

To the Stockholders of the United Marine Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the United Marine Contracting Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors, duly adopted on the 26th day of November, 1918, for the purpose of considering a resolution to increase the capital stock of the Company to One million ($1,000,000) Dollars, and to pass upon two propositions to purchase the outstanding issued capital stock in two corporations and to amend the By-laws of the Company and the Incorporation of any and all business necessary and in connection therewith and any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

E. W. NICHOLS, President.
BERTHOLD SOMMER, Secretary.
Dated, November 26th, 1918.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, 170 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1918, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Oklahoma Producing & Refining Co.

November 29, 1918.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½%, payable January 3rd, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1918.
F. O. LILYSTRAND, Secretary.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$18,261,057	$12,525,425	$5,735,632
Def. af.tax.	1,685,000	†2,844,027	4,309,627
Net op. def.	1,963,746	†1,916,159	3,879,904
10 mos. grs.	143,302,243	111,166,963	32,135,280
Bal. af tax	8,553,529	23,244,963	*14,692,433
Net op. inc.	6,955,013	20,493,345	*13,538,331

†Income. *Decrease.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Oct. gross	5,175,000	3,941,900	3,716,800
Net aft. exp.	819,500	591,100	1,230,800
4 mos. gross	16,898,600	14,533,400	14,423,800
Net aft. exp	1,537,700	2,515,100	4,222,300

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Oct. gross	408,123	359,643	48,480
Bal. aft. taxes	46,305	140,899	*97,094
Net op. inc.	26,411	183,001	*156,590
10 mos. gross	3,861,358	3,372,177	489,181
Bal. aft. tax	789,849	1,306,532	*516,683
Net op. inc.	928,154	1,801,283	*873,129

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—

Oct. gross	4,434,685	3,299,778	1,134,907
Bal. aft. tax	1,192,940	692,557	500,383
Net op. inc	1,224,451	664,639	559,812
10 mos. gross	37,526,592	31,073,859	6,452,733
Bal. aft. tax	7,001,187	8,106,943	*1,055,756
Net op. inc.	6,912,595	8,117,688	*1,205,093

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Oct. gross	7,467,628	5,046,572	2,421,056
Bal. aft. tax	2,225,805	1,458,326	767,480
Net op. inc	2,067,704	1,454,277	613,517
10 mos. gross	59,387,963	49,197,313	14,389,650
Bal. aft. tax	13,543,567	12,114,044	1,429,523
Net op. inc	13,271,202	12,902,515	368,687

CLEVELAND, CIN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

Oct. gross	7,137,150	5,063,791	2,073,359
Bal. aft. tax	1,229,788	1,178,723	51,065
Net op. inc	1,247,757	1,013,524	234,233
10 mos. gross	58,930,212	43,881,194	15,078,018
Bal. aft. taxes	13,413,815	10,784,866	2,629,449
Net op. inc	12,387,220	9,182,141	3,205,079

*Decrease.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN—

Oct. gross	6,729,812	5,352,937	1,386,875
Bal. after tax	2,027,920	1,772,320	255,600
Net op. income	2,010,973	1,837,369	173,604
10 mon. gross	56,466,123	48,044,405	8,421,718
Bal. aft. tax	13,541,727	15,033,583	*1,491,856
Net op. inc	13,746,672	15,200,420	*1,453,748

LONG ISLAND—

Oct. gross	969,816	1,083,107	*113,292
Bal. aft. taxes	311,078	617,322	*306,247
Net op. inc	143,459	417,302	*273,843
Ten mos gross	18,861,378	14,578,191	4,283,187
Bal aft taxes	4,717,804	4,112,974	604,830
Net op income	4,307,432	3,390,595	916,857

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Oct. gross	8,027,950	6,300,313	1,727,627
Bal. aft. taxes	1,973,512	2,157,135	*183,623
Net op. income	1,988,547	2,219,262	*230,715
Ten mos. gross	67,264,435	54,666,808	12,598,627
Bal. aft. tax	14,195,423	18,316,987	*4,121,564
Net op. inc	15,028,817	20,357,133	*5,328,371

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
(Lines East.)

Oct. gross	36,962,924	26,949,030	10,413,894
Bal. after tax	3,263,894	5,255,081	*1,991,187
Net op. inc	3,028,890	4,813,941	*1,785,051
10 mo. gross	309,253,436	246,697,375	56,556,061
Bal. af. tax	22,371,425	49,330,834	*26,959,409
Net op. inc	17,614,965	45,429,770	27,814,805

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
(Western Lines.)

Oct. gross	10,368,824	7,438,264	2,930,560
Bal. after tax	1,130,143	1,403,312	*273,169
Net op. inc	1,236,908	1,446,882	*209,959
10 mos. gross	77,375,670	66,025,766	11,349,904
Bal. after tax	4,842,330	11,757,861	*6,915,531
Net op. inc	3,539,373	10,179,197	*6,639,824

PHILADELPHIA & READING—

Oct. gross	6,750,197	6,194,124	556,073
Bal. after tax	199,576	1,751,096	*1,551,520
Net op. deficit	139,588	†1,402,842	1,452,430
10 mos. gross	60,139,593	55,837,680	10,491,582
Bal. af tax	11,383,764	16,387,773	*5,004,009
Net op. inc	8,063,625	12,542,450	*4,478,825

†Income.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

Oct. gross	8,996,414	6,526,122	2,470,292
Bal. after tax	1,094,954	1,254,533	*159,579
Net op. inc	978,620	1,007,027	*28,407
10 mos. gross	72,249,642	61,350,879	10,898,763
Bal. after tax	5,815,036	12,760,222	*6,945,186
Net op. inc	3,801,486	10,608,432	*6,747,946

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Oct. gross	12,269,788	9,139,552	3,130,236
Bal. after tax	3,581,761	3,172,188	389,573
Net op. inc	3,455,811	2,948,357	507,454
10 mos. gross	105,380,259	73,847,360	31,532,899
Bal. after tax	27,785,632	21,487,447	6,298,185
Net op. inc	26,273,580	20,846,204	5,427,385

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

Oct. gross	767,459	647,209	120,250
Bal. after taxes	190,957	171,013	24,944
Net op. income	170,712	124,880	46,832
10 mos. gross	6,967,989	5,882,610	919,879
Bal. after taxes	1,221,625	1,558,805	*337,180
Net. op. income	902,931	1,088,308	*185,377

UNION PACIFIC—

Oct. gross	10,897,725	8,109,351	2,788,374
Bal. after taxes	5,004,320	3,485,523	1,518,797
Net op. income	4,971,959	3,394,328	1,577,631
10 mos. gross	80,756,487	62,455,587	18,300,950
Bal. after taxes	29,842,765	22,534,582	7,308,183
Net op. income	30,835,541	22,291,910	8,043,631

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

Oct. gross	1,231,845	894,666	337,179
Bal. after taxes	107,188	351,769	244,601
Net op. income	68,958	379,328	310,370
10 mos. gross	9,911,593	8,645,171	1,266,422
Bal. after taxes	2,174,724	3,617,050	*1,442,326
Net op. income	1,989,332	3,887,242	*1,947,910

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE—

Oct. gross	808,413	644,004	164,409
Def. aft. tax	208,636	55,711	47,925
Net op. deficit	210,779	73,658	146,112
10 mos. gross	8,980,768	7,459,989	1,520,829
Bal. after taxes	580,606	1,243,545	*662,989
Net op. income	485,774	1,074,805	*639,029

*Decrease.

Public Utility.

WELLS FARGO & CO.—

June.	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Total trns. rev.	$2,616,887	$2,329,784	$287,053
Total op. rev.	2,714,278	2,487,797	276,476
Net op. loss	540,610	†64,608	605,218
Op. deficit	604,577	†2,645	607,222
Jan. 1 to June 30.			
Total trns. rev.	15,978,450	13,320,820	*2,657,630
Total op. rev.	16,579,963	13,922,474	2,587,479
Net op. loss	1,087,206	†737,681	1,824,887
Op. deficit	1,388,225	†457,047	1,845,272

*Decrease. †Income.

Industrial.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross recpts.	$11,448,242	$10,690,741	$8,306,562
Ex. tax int.	8,756,391	8,072,788	4,709,362
*Reserves	1,345,878	1,366,668	1,181,248
Balance	1,345,973	1,251,290	2,505,957
Dividends	1,275,757	1,136,620	2,284,067
Surplus	70,216	114,670	221,890

*Reserves for working capital, income, profit taxes and depreciation.

MAKE WIDE PLANS FOR COTTON MEETING

Domestic Interests Arrange for an International Conference on Industry's Problems.

FORESEE DRASTIC CHANGES

Delegates to be Invited from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Other European Nations.

Plans for the organization of a general committee, representing domestic cotton interests, which shall have charge of the arrangements for an international cotton conference, proposed by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, have been adopted by the Board of Governors of the latter association, and were announced in this city yesterday by Rufus R. Wilson, its Secretary.

Mr. Wilson said that it was hoped that the general committee would be able to perfect its organization and plans and send to Europe a special committee, which would extend invitations to associations of spinners and other interests in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and other allied and neutral European countries. The last international cotton conference was held in Atlanta in 1907 and was attended by more than 800 delegates, 100 of whom were foreign spinners or manufacturers.

Most of the subjects considered at the Atlanta conference need further development, in the opinion of cotton factors. Other subjects suggested for the post-war conference to be held in this country would cover world's consumption requirements of cotton, future possible cotton production in the United States, co-operation in reconstruction and development of French and Belgian cotton industries, and permanent reorganization of affiliated interests attending the conference.

Secretary Wilson said yesterday that the recommendations of the committee were based upon the belief that producers, handlers, and manufacturers of cotton, both in this country and abroad, were now facing drastic changes, which might involve alterations in every branch of the industry, and that an international conference might find a solution of these problems.

The general committee that will have charge of the arrangements will be drawn from every important branch of the domestic industry. President Shove and Secretary Wilson of the National Association have been empowered to call the first meeting of this committee of about sixty-five members. From this committee a small Executive Committee will be named to have direct charge of the conference plans.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations is the most important of the foreign organizations, and it was said last night that it was quite probable that the officers of this organization would be asked to co-operate with the Executive Committee in taking charge of the foreign invitations and arrangements. If the conference is not held in New York it may go to New Orleans or Memphis.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Thread pf	2½	SA	Jan. 1	Nov. 14
Auto S. G. & C. pf.	2		Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Childs Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
El Paso Elec.	$2.50	—	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Stand. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Tide Water Oil	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Do	3	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 9

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.70
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1918-'33	4½@5	@6.25	5.75
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.10	5.80
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'29	5	5.90	5.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.40
Chickasaw Refin.	1918-'21	6	7.75	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.30	5.90
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.35
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.50
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.50
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.20	5.70
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.25	5.90
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.25	6.60
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.95	5.70
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.90

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—Thirty-seven corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $772,725, were chartered today. They include:

Free & Klinck, Brooklyn, wholesale and retail grocers, $400,000; F. H. and J. H. Free, J. M. Klinck, 21 Bay 32d St., Brooklyn.

Shapiro-Parker Co., Manhattan, clothing for men and boys, $10,000; N. B. Jacobson, M. Pariser, C. Shapiro, 4,495 3d Av., Bronx.

Protective Coupon Co., Syracuse, make tickets, printers, &c., $100,000; E. I. and F. L. Rice, E. T. Long, Syracuse.

Ros-Gren Exporting Corp., Manhattan, deal in goods, wares, and merchandise and personal property, $10,000; M. A. Vogel, S. Marion, L. W. Wilson, 35 Nassau St.

Enterprise Warehousing Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; E. Tobiesen, R. E. Maben, C. P. Kramer, 551 West 157th St.

Liberty Cont. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Bauer, H. Gates, J. J. Fitter, 305 West 18th St.

S. L. Silver & Co., Eddyville, inner and outer clothing for men, woman, and children, 2,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $200,500; D. Kaufman, S. G. and S. L. Silver, 6 East 32d St.

Faulhen Sales Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $80,000; P. E. Hernandez, M. Delmpina, J. A. Arroyo, 99 Wall St.

H. Ginsberg & Co., Manhattan, millinery, wearing apparel, and dry goods, $10,000; H. W. and I. and N. Ginsberg, 960 Fox St., Bronx.

B. Helmich, Inc., Manhattan, photographic business, $5,000; C. Q. C. and A. P. Wagenfohr, M. D. Helmich, 176 Park Row.

North River Warehouses, Manhattan, forwarding business, $10,000; A. and H. W. Nelson, P. Lynch, 65 Bank St.

Virginia Pearson Photo Plays, Manhattan, motion pictures, &c., $10,000; L. Meyer, S. Lewis, V. R. Pearson, 464 Riverside Drive.

Maison Robsy, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; J. Rich, H. Rabe, A. Robsy, 509 W. 140th St.

Epstein & Rosenblatt, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Sultzer, L. Rosenblatt, A. Epstein, 956 Tiffany St.

B. & R. Doll Eye Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. J. Bauer, I. & F. Rappahort, 514 West 152d St.

The Alexander Improvement Company, Alexander, Genesee County, $15,000; W. E. Moulton, J. A. Hawkins, E. W. Harrington, Alexander.

Cohn & Jampol, Inc., Manhattan, ladies', misses' and children's clothing, $15,000; B. Cohn, H. Jampol, 931 Fox St., Bronx.

Myles Johnson Oceanside Co., Manhattan, realty, $40,000; G. H. Tuthill, C. J. Skiltun, M. Johnson, Woodhaven, Queens County.

Hansen & Yorke Co., Manhattan, manufacturing operations of all kinds, $100,000; W. E. and E. C. Hanson, I. M. Yorke, 33 Post Av., Bronx.

Bedford Woolen Co., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Jasper, F. M. Wolf, R. Kalish, 141 East Broadway.

Stanford, Simmonds & Co., Manhattan, insurance and brokerage, $10,000; J. C. Rohde, J. P. Leary, A. Mitchell, 15 William St.

Sack & Co., Manhattan, dairy lunch, restaurant, and bakery business, $5,000; B. Sack, N. Roemer, I. Mandel, 1,898 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

R. and R. Lunch Corp., Manhattan; S. Rosenberg, I. Haber, M. Grossfeld, Jr., 116 Nassau St.

Hendrix Holding Corp., Brooklyn, picture business, $5,000; J. Graft, L. Friedland, M. I. Goldstone, 1,108 45th St., Brooklyn.

Bedford Heights Realty Corp., Brooklyn; I. H. Perskin, J. M. Gorman, W. Avery, 461 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Ratiometer Corp., Rochester, machinery, boilers, and motors, $25,000; I. Lundgaard, L. P. Willes, W. K. Smith, Rochester.

Kaman Auto Radiator Co., Rochester, $10,000; T. Hucknall, E. A. Brown, C. C. Crawford, Rochester.

Whitney Holding Co., Brooklyn, hotel and restaurant keepers, $20,000; N. Levy, G. C. Woolf, M. Krever, 5 Beekman St.

Loew's Central Theatre Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $30,000; S. H. Meinhold, C. C. Moskowitz, A. Herschman, 1,493 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Lonsdale Middy Blouse Company, Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Last Long Underwear Company, Manhattan, $100,000 to $260,000.

Arden Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, stated capital to 4,908 shares common stock, no par value, and active capital $24,540.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Roxey, Inc., Delaware, soaps and soap powder, &c., 5,000 shares common stock no par value; representative, W. L. Schultz, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Factory Metals Reclaiming Co., Ohio, $50,000; representative, P. Heller, 24 College Place, Brooklyn.

High Seas Product Company, Delaware, purchase and acquire patents, royalties, &c., $5,000,000; representative, S. L. Robinson, 2,010 Broadway.

American Creosoting Company, New Jersey, $250,000; T. A. Lawton, 17 Battery Place.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Holden Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn.
The W. A. Stage Company, Rochester.
Premier Waist and Dress Company, Manhattan.
Rock Asphalt Pavement Co., Rochester.
Fifty Thayette Street, Manhattan.
American Creosoting Company, Manhattan.
Fearnley & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, Nov. 29.—Charters filed:

Pollack-Kohr Co., Jersey City, embroideries, $35,000; Rudolph Kehr, Ernest Kehr, and Elizabeth Pollack, all of Jersey City.

Capitol Garment, Inc., Newark, to manufacture and deal in clothing, $5,000; Morris Bragol and Sadie McGlynn of Newark, and Sadie Gilfen of Roselle.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 29.—Charters filed:

Walsh Harness Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Vigor Table Beverage Co., $300,000; F. Kitech, W. J. Kilson of Philadelphia, Charles W. Goudert of Wilmington.

J. C. Shipping Corp., $230,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Washington Dye and Chemical Corp., $150,000; Oscar J. Ricketts, J. D. Hird, George T. Parker, all of Washington, D. C.

Intermountain Development Co., $100,000; George L. Townsend, Edward Glen Cook, Alice M. Mooney of Wilmington.

Federal Storage Battery Co., $100,000; Rudolph Urambourg, M. E. Jones, Richard Bowen, all of Washington, D. C.

Pittston Thread Throwing Co., $75,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Hanson & Co., printing plates and engraving of all kinds, $25,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Cumberland Coal Co., Waynesboro, Penn., from $30,000 to $50,000.

COTTON MARKET LISTLESS.

Close Was Weak, All Active Months Showing Decline.

There was no change in yesterday's cotton market either in sentiment or news directly bearing on the cotton situation. Prices pursued the same listless course as on previous days of the week. There seems little chance of a change in sentiment, which is bearish, and has been for more than a fortnight now, or since the Government's inhibition against short selling, unless the market is lifted out of its lethargy by some specific development which will restore the balance wheel of freer trading.

The opening prices were from 4 to 32 points higher than Wednesday's closing, on good Liverpool cables and local trade buying, but in the absence of support prices slipped back, brokers with Japanese connections being moderate sellers on the decline. December's high of 28.36c was but 6 points above the opening, and other active contracts, such as January at 27.65c; March, 26.62c, and July at 25.90c, were but a few points higher than first prices. In the afternoon scattering liquidation caused further price recessions, and the close was weak, all active months showing substantial declines compared with Wednesday's closing quotations.

There were posted heavy export figures for the day, the total aggregating 45,184 bales. So far this season the clearances amount to 1,244,963 bales, compared with 1,733,536 for the same period last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Dec.	28.30	28.36	27.50	27.50@27.55	28.20
Jan.	27.60	27.65	26.50	26.50@.....	27.28
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	26.80 bid	26.65
March	26.60	26.63	25.55	25.55@25.70	26.50
April	.....	.....	.....	25.10 bid	26.10
May	26.15	26.18	25.00	25.05@25.15	26.05
July	25.84	25.90	24.75	24.70@24.80	25.80
Aug.	.....	25.05	25.00	23.70 bid	25.00
Sept.	24.10	24.20	22.90	23.00@23.05	24.20

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 29.05c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30c; New Orleans, 29.25c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 27.88c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 29.40c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	24,973	17,716	38,707
Exports	45,184	13,026	34,380
Exports, season	1,244,963	1,135,517	1,723,536
New York stocks	140,245	139,796	123,861
Port stocks	1,394,712	1,403,199	1,176,938
N. Y. arrivals	2,988	3,286	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet at 20.50d for middling, 20.12d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, all American. Imports, 29,000 bales, of which American 24,000 bales. Futures opened quiet and unchanged to 3 points up, and closed barely steady, 15 to 27 points decline; Dec., 19.01d; Jan., 18.80d; Feb., 18.00d; March, 17.27d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths very dull.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	99½	99¾	3s, conversion, 1947	89	..
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99¼	4s, registered, 1925	105¾	106¼
2s, Panama, '38, reg.	99	99¼	4s, coupon, 1925	105¾	106¼
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	99	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	88	92
3s, registered, 1946	89	..	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	88	90
3s, coupon, 1946	89	..	5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	103¾	104¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102¾	103¼	103	3½s Nov., 1955	84	..	84
4½s June, 1965	102¾	103¼	103	3½s Nov., 1954	84¾	85¾	85
4½s Mar., 1963	102¾	103¼	103	3½s Nov., 1954	84	85¼	85
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	103¼	102	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	102¾	103¼	103				
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98¾	99¼	98¾	4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s Mar., 1964	98¾	99¼	98¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s Apr., 1965	98¾	99¼	98¾	4½s 1918-1920	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s Mar., 1962	98¾	99¼	98¾	4½s 1919-1923	4.50	4.30	4.50
4½s Sep., 1960	98¾	99¼	98¾	4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.30	4.50
4s May, 1959	93¾	94¼	93½	3½s 1940-1963	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s Nov., 1958	93¾	94¼	93½	3½s 1930-1949	4.50	4.35	4.50
4s Nov., 1957	93¾	94¼	93½	3½s 1922-1929	4.55	4.35

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An investment loft deal in the midtown section involved the sale of the twelve-story commercial structure at 108 East Nineteenth Street, between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place, on a lot 25 by 100. It was sold by the 108 East Nineteenth Street Corporation. The property was held at $185,000, and is fully rented for about $20,000 a year. I. B. Wakeman was the broker in the transaction.

Private Dwelling Deals.

Shaw & Co. sold for Mrs. D. Shongood 5 East 130th Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 15.9 by 55 by 100.

Schindler & Liebler sold for Fanny Steckels the three-story private dwelling, 288 East Seventy-ninth Street, to an investor.

W. K. Post sold to a client of J. A. Dowd 58 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling.

Buys Harlem Plot.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has sold for the estate of Mary G. Pinkney, a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of 141st Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. The purchaser, John Mc-Mahon, will improve the property with a building for his occupancy.

Investors Buying Tenements.

A. W. Miller & Co. sold for Wilbur C. Goodale 245, 247 and 249 West Twenty-seventh Street three five-story tenements on a plot 75 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

The Benehr Realty Company, B. Ehrlich, President, sold to an investor 58 West 140th Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 40 by 100, assessed at $40,000.

Resale of Bronx Apartments.

Joseph G. Abramson, President of the Ulster Court Corporation, purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the two five-story apartment houses, 260 to 274 East 194th Street. The structures, which occupy a plot 165 by 45 by irregular, were held at $100,000. Mr. Brown purchased them last Winter from the estate of Susan M. Weir.

The Bronx Market.

Clement M. Smith sold to a client the three-story, three-family frame house, 2,125 Arthur Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The State Bank has sold to an investing client of I. and S. Friedus a block of apartment houses in Brooklyn held at $175,000. The property consists of six four-story structures covering a frontage of 200 feet on Flatbush Avenue, between Rutland Road and Fenimore Avenue.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for F. L. Hoffman the vacant lot at 449 Hillside Place, South Orange, N. J., comprising half an acre to John P. Shea, and also for Henry E. Stevens, Jr., the one-acre lot corner of Montrose Avenue and Page Terrace, South Orange. The purchaser, Charles R. Piper, will erect a residence.

Recent Buyers.

The Parmelee Realty Company is the buyer of the six-story lofts, 133 and 135 Greene Street, sold last week by the Colgate estate.

Edwin F. R. Lent is the buyer of the dwelling, 8 West Eighty-third Street.

Theron L. Carman is the buyer of the dwelling, 149 West Seventy-seventh Street.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name is the purchaser of the four-story dwelling at 58 West Ninety-seventh Street, sold recently for W. K. Post.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 18th St, 26x96; Joy C. Gerstel to Elias Salzman, 71 Fort Washington Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway $100

DOYERS ST, 6, 8, 10, and 16; Celia Schoener to Judah Lyons, 2,020 85th St, Brooklyn, all title, b. and s., and c. a., all liens, May 14; attorney, F. W. Fielding, 233 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, 263, n s, 68.8 ft e of Clinton St, 68.3x25.3 irregular; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Margaret O'Keefe, 236 West 10th St, b. and s., Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

1ST AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Levine Realty Co. to Jos. Levine, 234 East 4th St, a. t., all liens, June 14, 1917 attorney, I. Dobroczynski, 116 Nassau St .$1

17TH ST, 17-19 West, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92, foreclosure; Nov. 21, 1918; Jno L O'Brien, referee, to Directors Realty Holding Co., 542 5th Av, Nov. 27; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..$167,500

81ST ST, 421 West, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Seamon Sylvester to Esther M. Behimer, 356 West 58th St, mtg $20,500, all liens, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

42D ST, 234-6 East, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 49x206.2; Levine Realty Co. to Jos. Levine, 234 East 4th St, a. t., all liens, attorney, I. Dobroczynski, 116 Nassau St..$1

80TH ST, 527 West, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Chas. H. and Maude Michaels to Pearl Niles, Union, N. J., mtg $13,200, Nov. 29 .....$1

8TH ST, e s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10x100.2; Fanny Steckel, individual and as widow of Morris Steckel, to Mary de K. Schindler, 3,214 Hull Av, Bronx, mtg $8,500, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

8TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Martha Goldberg to George T. Yonker, 11A Spencer Place, Brooklyn, mtg $8,500, all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, David B. Getz, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

SAME PROPERTY; George T. Yonker to Lena A. Paul, 266 Rochester Av, Brooklyn, mtg $85,000, all liens, Oct. 28 .....$1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 20.6x100.11; Essie Harris to Louise Benziger, 2d, 55 Post Place, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, mtg $15,000, all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Do Wit L. & De W., 88 Nassau St $1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 21.2 ft n of 178th St, 23.11x90; Catherine Kerner to Charles Kerner, 1,954 Anthony Av, mtg $5,500, Feb. 7, 1906; attorney, Charles Kerner, 1,954 Anthony Av $100

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of Cross St, 40.11x100; John Tauer to Mary E. Walters, 550 City Island Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 70x200; Arc Realty Co. to Mountfair Realty Corpn., April 3, 1917; attorney, I. W. Shamberg, 31 Liberty St $1

LIEBIG AV, e s, at line between land hereby described and land of Oliver Harriman, runs s 58.8x e 90x s 10.41x w 90; also Riverdale Av, e s, 145 ft n of 259th St, 25x100; Ann Kelly to William J. Kelly, 5,792 Tyndall Av, Nov. 4, 1914; attorney, J. F. Condon, 1,403 Washington Av $1

LIEBIG AV, e s, at line between land hereby described and land of James S. Cromleigh runs e 90x s 58.8x w 90x n 58.8; also Riverdale Av, e s, 170 ft n of 259th St, 25x100; Ann Kelly to Thomas F. Kelly, 5,792 Tyndall Av, Nov. 4, 1914; attorney, J. F. Condon, 1,403 Washington Av $1

LOT 781, map Laconia Park; Emma N. Polak to Concettino Bertone, 838 East 214th St, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MOSHOLU AV, n w s, at line between land hereby described and land of Oliver H. Harriman, runs w 88.9x n 120x e 90 to Tyndall Av x s 122.5x s w 2.2; Ann Kelly to Mary E. Kelly, 5,792 Tyndall Av, Nov. 4, 1914; attorney, J. F. Condon, 1,403 Washington Av $1

NELSON AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of Brandt Place, 37.6x100; Julia M. Long to Amalia Neelen, 459 Page Av, Lyndhurst, N. J., mtg $19,000, Aug 10, 1917; attorney, J. E. Butterworth, 249 East 238th St $1

PLOT, begins at point in present s line of ownership of Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad Co. 40.5 ft s from station 392+18.6 of the monumented six-track centre line of the railroad of said Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad Co. and in line between land of 7.489 Acres Corporation and land now or formerly of John C. Rodgers, runs s e 64.6 x s w 920.11 x n w — to a s of land of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Co. x n — to beginning; Moritz Hilder et al. to 7.489 Acres Corporation, 1,200 Broadway, Oct. 31; attorney, Hudson River & Port Chester Railroad Co., 3610 Grand Central Terminal $100

SAME PROPERTY; 7.489 Acres Corporation to Harlem River & Port Chester Railroad Co., 70 East 45th St, Oct. 31; same attorney $100

SCHOFIELD AV, s s, 300 ft w of Main St, 50x108.3; William J. Bush to Jacob Springer, 239 City Island Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

239TH ST, 323 East, n s, 25x100; Louis Eickwart to Susan R. Hindle, 2,785 Pond Place, mtg $3,000, Aug. 23; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200 Webster Av $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GROVE ST, 16, s s, 20.3 ft w of Bedford St, 20.8x87.7, Nov. 29; Lotta De Graw to De Witt C. Romaine, 473 Hudson St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 120th St, (142 to 150 East,) 100x irregular, to n s of 119th St x44x irregular to 120th St x111.9 to beginning, leasehold, P. M., Nov. 27; Isidore Goldstein to Nathan Bosal, 40 West 127th St, and Samuel Frank, 320 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, due July 15, 1919, 6 p. c.; address, S. Frank, 320 Broadway. (Notes) $4,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 119th St, runs e 90x n e 78x n 29.8x w 53.3 to avenue x s 63.2 to beginning, Nov. 25; Wilton Holding Corp. to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. .$25,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 50.6x90, July 15; Jacinto Hotel, Inc., to William F. Donnelly, 400 West 22d St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Theo. Adams, 5 Beekman St $5,000

MADISON ST, 263, n s, 68.8 ft e of Clinton St, 68.3 x 25.3 irregular, P. M., Nov. 29; Margaret O'Keefe to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,000

PARK PROPERTY, N. ..... 29; same to same, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Same $3,000

PARK AV, 1807-9, e s, 107.2 ft s of 125th St, 33.6x— Nov. 23; Wilton Holding Corp. to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $15,000

PARK AV, 1,811-13, e s, 75.8 ft s of 125th St, 51.6x90, Nov. 25; Wilton Holding Corp. to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $15,000

17TH ST, 17 and 19 West, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92, P. M., Nov. 27; Directors Realty Holding Co., 542 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$155,000

81ST ST, 421 West, n s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, P. M., Nov. 29; Esther M. Behimer to S. Sylvester, 230 West 99th St, due Dec. 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

153D ST, 258-64 West, s s, 127 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x99.11, Nov. 26; Abraham Goldberg to Albert Schulman, 837 Union Av, Bronx, et al, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $73,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,000

162ND ST, 37 e s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x81.7; 163d St, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 80x81.7, Nov. 27; Ocean Crest Realty Co. to David Zopikin, 924 West End Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $78,000; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway..$17,000

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 193d St, 80x25; William Schnur to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, Nov. 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

RIVERDALE AV, w s, 38.8 ft s of Fair line between New York and Yonkers, runs s w 240 x s w 20.3 x n w 272 x n e 220 x n e 191.9 x s 320; Reliance Motion Picture Corp. to Stephen A. Lynch, Asheville, N. C., Nov. 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rhinelander, S. & B., 54 William St $25,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Nov. 18, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; same attorney $25,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 54, n e corner of 3d Av, store, basement, and first floor; Louis Turtel to Julius Safren, 154 Hewes St, Brooklyn, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1918; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 63 Park Row $4,020

13TH ST, 218 East, all; Leonore Castellano to Julius Scheiman, 218 East 13th St, 8 years from Dec. 15, 1918; attorney, M. Landbick, 227 East 83d St $1,100

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of Railroad Av, 50x100; also Davidson Av, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 100x100; Henry B. Wesselman, executor, &c., to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BRIGGS AV, 2,596; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. to George Ashforth, 17 Fried Av, New Rochelle, N. Y.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av $5,400

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 252 ft s of Freeman St; Empire Trust Co., trustee, to Guaranteed Mtg. Co., 200 Broadway; attorney, Guaranteed Mortgage Co., 200 B'way .$30,000

LOT 50, Block 52, Map Morris Park; Mutual Life Ins. Co. and another to Julia A. Gaskin, 1,360 Herschell St; attorney, Charles Herrel.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

29TH ST, 236 EAST; Salvatore Puma against Francesci Conenti, owner; Sims Construction Co., Inc., contractor $110

72D ST, 38 WEST; Frank Fortunato against William G. Leonard, owner; Algie & Brosnan, contractors $133

Bronx.

WALTON AV, s w corner of 140th St, 75x97.7; Joseph Tessler against Lambert L. Cheatham, owner; George W. Coughlin, contractor $465

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV B, 335 TO 339; Thomas J. Fanning against Estate of John U. Brookman et al.; Sept. 5, 1918 .....$14,246.48

AV B, 329 TO 333; Thomas J. Fanning against same; July 3, 1918 .....$9,945

17TH ST, 111 WEST; Benjamin J. Walker against Rachel Osterweis et al.; Aug. 29, 1918 .....$890

58TH ST, 10 WEST; George Dress against Alice Stern et al.; June 17, 1918...$1,014.50

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen Horvath against same; May 22, 1918 .....$2,680

SAME PROPERTY; M. Schweiger & Co. against same; May 29, 1918 .....$431.31

SAME PROPERTY; Max Gundlach et al. against same; May 29, 1918 .....$238.15

SAME PROPERTY; August Keller et al. against same; May 22, 1918 .....$641.20

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, n s, 237.5 ft e of Jackson St, 37x97.5; Timothy Davenport et al. against Griffon Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

GOERCK ST, 125; Central Savings Bank in the City of New York against William H. Reed et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

2D AV, 154 and 155 East, two actions; Julia Mehrbach against Flas, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

101ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Central Union Trust Co. of New York against Amy Holder et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Larkin & Perry.

134TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Central Union Trust Co. of New York against Isaac Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Larkin & Perry.

140TH ST, 507 West; Minna G. Goddard et al. against Carl E. Hoffman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. A. Alcock.

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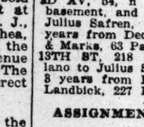

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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Physician's house, 56 East 77th St., unexpectedly vacated; electric light; some hardwood floors; white paint throughout; coal in cellar; in excellent living condition; rental $1,000; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Lenox 5351.

Large apartment house; rents high; nets over 12 per cent.; substantial mortgage guaranteed. H. F. Bach, 50 Church St., New York.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 4 baths; excellent condition; refined location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 W. 61st.

58th, 344-6 East.—Two single flat houses for sale; steam heated; owner on premises. Jones.

Brooklyn.

Two fine colonial cottages, with garages. Colonial Road, 80th St., Bay Ridge.

Westchester County.

English, half timber and stucco dwelling, never occupied, on beautiful wooded plot, at Cedar Knolls, Bronxville; large living room, with fireplace; heated sun room, dining room, laundry, garage, six bedrooms, three baths, dressing rooms, large storage room; every improvement; convenient and desirable neighborhood. Address for particulars, and price, L. D. Garrett, 51 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 4267.

RARE BARGAIN.
Plot, 75x180; six-room house; Sacrifice price, $8,000.
271 West Lincoln Av., Mt. Vernon, 15 minutes from Manhattan.
Owner, J. S. AUERBACH,
47th St., 11th Av., New York.

Recent estate, consisting of 2 single houses, one double house, barn, on lot about 75x150, near centre of city; bargain price and liberal terms to prompt buyer. Franklin M. Clark, 27 Cedar St., New York.

Most complete and attractive nine-room dwelling to rent; $100 monthly; coal supply in; 60 Edgecliff Terrace, Park Hill, Yonkers; it's a dandy; better see it today; key next door or Thos. S. Burke, Flagg Bldg., Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.

RYE, OVERLOOKING SOUND,
beautiful residence, garage, and lovely grounds for sale; complete list other places. STEWART C. SCHENCK, 51 EAST 42d St. Telephone 468 Rye. 2902 Murray Hill.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 5c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 180 Baldwin Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Bargains.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Bargain.—To responsible party, new 6-room house, all improvements; half hour out; $3,650; small payment, balance monthly. Owner, Room 628, 30 Church, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

15-room furnished room house for sale; Winter supply of coal in cellar; price $2,500 cash; profit, $150 per month; hours for inspection, 10 to 12, 2 to 4. 259 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 9937.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have a buyer for a real gentleman's country estate on north shore Long Island, easy distance New York. Call or write
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

FARM WANTED.
C. HAIGHT, Dunellen, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TOP FLOOR LOFT.

Wonderful opportunity to sublet best loft in neighborhood; occupancy about Feb. 1; price $4,200; size 56x110. Apply 118 5th Av., top floor.

133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.
STORE, 163 WEST 72D ST.
to lease; very desirable neighborhood.
VERY MODERATE RENTAL.

Offices, showrooms, $20 up; 12-story building. 110 West 34th, one door from Broadway.

Rolltop desk, $11.50 monthly; mail, telephone privileges, $3. 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building, 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Will share 3-room office suite with responsible party. Rector 7058.

LIGHT LOFT, 18x40.
210 WEST 25TH ST.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Warehouse wanted, five to ten thousand square feet, with railroad siding, New York City or Brooklyn; office facilities, either public or private. Address F. W. Welter, 3,704 Woolworth Bldg., New York City; immediate possession wanted.

Wanted for business purposes, 40,000 sq. ft. for light manufacturing; very light, clean building; accessible for labor; preferably Bronx; possession Feb. 1. Address R 792 Times Downtown.

LARGE STORE WANTED FOR FURNITURE; MIDTOWN SECTION; POSSESSION MAY 1 OR EARLIER. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

Wanted, in Wall Street district, desk room or small office. R 142 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

54TH, 128 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette, steam, electricity. Plaza 5120.

60TH ST., between Park-Madison Avs.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor, three rooms, bath; would like to rent to some one who appreciates works of art; large rooms; suitable for small club or two bachelors. 2165 Murray Hill.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Entire floor private dwelling, comprising two beautifully furnished rooms with bath; every modern improvement; breakfast optional; will divide. Telephone Plaza 5433.

LEXINGTON AV., 126.—Two-room, bath, back apartment; very desirable. Madison Square 2814.

MADISON AV., 518.—Two rooms; private roof garden; most attractive in city; references necessary. Call Wallace.

PARK AV., northwest corner, (entrance 81st St.)—Six rooms and bath; sunshine. Telephone Lenox 7899.

APARTMENTS OF THE BEST TYPE.
Well furnished, East Side-Park Av. Sections, $200 Monthly up; Long and Short Leases.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8390.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished, four large rooms, bath; near Columbia; $90. Morningside 3580; MacMully.

High-class building, 5 rooms, 2 baths; completely home; attractively furnished; never rented before; private. Lenox 8806.

Phone Murray Hill 5278 for appointment to inspect unusual two-room kitchenette apartment; lease for season or longer.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large double room, with lavatory, steam heat, electricity, convenient to "L;" private family.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath, fireplaces, non-housekeeping, mahogany chintz, restaurant; yearly or monthly.

37TH ST., 114 WEST.—Unusually wonderful studio, three rooms and bath, studio room 25x65 feet; two open fireplaces; most artistically furnished.

32D, 9 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; period furniture; service. Steigelman.

42D, 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; free hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Remodelled Colonial Homestead
at Hempstead, near Garden City.
"The Maples," with many unusual features; all large rooms—4 living room 49 ft. long with sun parlor adjoining; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; 2-story plastered garage; large plot. Write or phone Worth 4657 for price and terms. Owner, Room 801, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

285 Central Park W. (St. Urban)
Two-room Apartment. Ground Floor. Suitable for Physician or Dentist

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

32D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom; electricity; steam heat.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Theredyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; fine hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH ST., (Between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Gentlemen's rooms, private bath; breakfast optional. Tel. 658 Plaza.

70TH, 40 WEST.—One, two or three front rooms, with kitchenette; complete housekeeping, private bath, lavatory, electricity; weekly, monthly; reasonable.

72D.—Five rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; elevator; $175. Murray Hill 3730.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculate large room; private bath; electricity; kitchenette privileges; references; phone.

78TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful large parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Charmingly furnished 6-room apartment, two baths; new building; very light; sunny; owner leaving; rent season or year. Telephone Columbus 3974.

91ST ST., 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable front room, adjoining bath; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

93D, 217 WEST.—Living room, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen; finely furnished, newly decorated; southern exposure; elevator; very desirable.

113TH, 217 WEST.—Well furnished 6 rooms, front; elevator; $150. Apt. 41.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Three very large, sunny rooms, (kitchen,) bath; handsomely furnished. Ellsworth.

119TH ST., 436 WEST. (Apt. 4A.)—Three rooms, kitchen, and bath, beautifully furnished, fourth floor, corner, overlooking Columbia campus; best references required; Dec. 1 until May 1, $150. Apply Supt.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Apartment to sublet; reasonable to right party; 5 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light.

150TH, 569 WEST, corner Broadway.—Four rooms, completely furnished; modern; $60 month.

190TH, 599 WEST.—Furnished apt., 4 rooms, handsomely furnished; elevator apartment; reference necessary.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 607 Fifth Av.

Apartment, expensively furnished, 4 rooms; exquisite view; lease; $100. Tauber, Audubon 8110.

BROADWAY, 3,647.—Share modern elevator apartment with congenial married couple. Apartment 8F.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—Seven-eight-room apartment; elevator; telephone service; $175.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 166 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENT 5 rooms and bath, Manhattan Square Hotel; short lease. Phone Schuyler 2500, Apartment 119.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two beautiful rooms, bath; wonderful view Hudson. Academy 2000.

Two front rooms for rent, southern, furnished or unfurnished. Phone mornings, Schuyler 2818.

Wonderfully located high-class studio apartment, facing Central Park, furnished. C 809 Times Annex.

Unfurnished—East Side.

49TH, 36 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; gas and electric light free; also basement for business; janitor on premises. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 E. 41st St.

PARK AV., 570.—Main floor; private entrance; large room, foyer hall, kitchenette and bath. Apply to Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH, 64 WEST.—Entire floor apartments; four large rooms; kitchen, large closets; modern; $100 to $150 month.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartments; skylight; 1 and 2 rooms, bath; open fireplaces; new building. Apply premises.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four, large light rooms, remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.
Two-room Duplex Apartment.....$2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment.....3,000
Seven-room Duplex Apartment.....4,200
Eight-room Simplex Apartment.....4,800
Apply to the Resident Manager.

58TH ST., 168 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $50; gas, electricity included.

74TH, 138 WEST.—Exclusive private house; handsome, large; parquet floors, steam, electricity, tiled bath, (shower;) superior service.

117TH, 201 WEST.—Harlem's most exclusive neighborhood; seven beautiful outside rooms; sublet; high-class elevator apartment; $95.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 480, (108th.)—Two large beautiful rooms facing Central Park; elevator, telephone service; newly renovated; $65.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—7-8 room apartment, elevator, telephone service, $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (Cor. 119th St.)—Sublet 7 rooms, 2 baths and extra lavatory; 3 rooms facing Drive; high-class fireproof building. Apt. 31 or Manager.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished apartment not less than seven (7) rooms, two (2) baths, one with shower, December, January, February, and possibly March; modern house; unquestionable service; upper floor preferred; between Central Park and West End Av., below 90th St. $250-$450 month; silver, linen not required. Telephone Cortlandt 6495.

Dec. 1, for two months, completely furnished two-room studio or other apartment, with bath and kitchenette; convenient to shopping section; nothing but highest class considered. Write description of same. S 202 Times.

A handsomely appointed housekeeping suite, 5th or Park Avs., five master's bedrooms, for January, February, March only; chance for owner going South. S 214 Times.

Three rooms and kitchenette furnished; Christian man, wife and daughter; desirable location within half hour of city; $40 to $50 month. Address R 141 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Housekeeping, furnished apartment 5 rooms, 2 careful adults; best reference. W 449 Times Downtown.

Furnished or unfurnished apartments wanted. F. A. Hunt, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 3730.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment, three or four rooms, west side, between 42d-96th; new building preferred; answer by mail, Room 633, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th.

Apartment wanted, 6 or 7 rooms, on Washington Heights. B 109 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

87TH, 71 EAST.—Furnished room, two windows; steam heat; private family. Apt. 4 West.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $18 per week; references.

West Side.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Medium-sized room for gentleman; private house; references.

167TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people, single, double rooms; private bath; studio; old mahogany, chintz; restaurant.

407TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; top floor; north light.

447TH, 254 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, with bedroom; all modern conveniences. Dentist.

577TH, 260 WEST.—Front room, medium size; light and warm. Call after 2, 7th floor.

687TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, suitable for two; phone.

707TH, 130 WEST.—Suite of rooms; one single, with bath. Columbus 4859.

707TH, 134 WEST, and Broadway.—Large front parlor and back parlor, with private bath; business people preferred.

707TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double and single rooms, electricity, bath, lavatory adjoining.

713ST, 303 WEST.—Superior accommodation; gentlemen; front room, adjoining bath; electricity; breakfast; references.

715T, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; top floor; electricity; references.

730 ST., 175 WEST.—Parlor floor for doctor or business, electricity, gas, phone; other rooms, $5 to $15; plenty hot water and heat.

747H ST., 243 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private bath; excellent service.

750TH, 322 WEST END AV.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; private house; references.

757TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large room, near bath, running water, electricity; $10; references.

767H ST., 327 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room; everything minute, up-to-date.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

767H, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; two medium rooms; bath, electricity; kitchen privileges; references.

777H, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished room with connecting bath on second floor, private dwelling; open fireplace; every modern improvement; breakfast optional. Telephone Plaza 5433.

777H, 102 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; running water; electricity; phone; references.

787H, 214 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath; also front room, twin beds; gentlemen.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant room or suite; windows southern exposure, porch overlooking parks; private bath, steam heat, electricity, service; exceptional private home. Schuyler 1826.

83D, 28 WEST, (Central Park.)—One large room, private bath, and board, clean, with home comforts; very select; excellent locality.

84TH ST., 161 WEST, (Apt. 1.)—Second floor, high-class house; attractive rooms.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor suite; also rooms, with private bath.

86TH, 159 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; lavatory.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished front room; southern

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.

SHIPYARD LOCATED ON THE GREAT LAKES AND HAVING SEVERAL YEARS' WORK UNDER CONTRACT IS ENLARGING ITS TECHNICAL FORCE AND WILL CONSIDER APPLICANTS FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS: MARINE, ARCHITECT, CHIEF HULL DRAFTSMAN, CHIEF ENGINE DRAFTSMAN, SCIENTIFIC MEN, HULL DRAFTSMEN, SHIP MACHINERY DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

APPLICANTS MUST SHOW SUFFICIENT QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO 1917 AND SHOULD BRING AN ITEMIZED STATEMENT (PREFERABLY TYPEWRITTEN) OF THEIR EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARIES.

SEE R. E. NEWTON,
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL,
N. Y. CITY,
Saturday, Nov. 30, and Sunday, Dec. 1.

ENGINEER, familiar with De La Verne and Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.'s fuel oil engines, to operate above engine on our barges; references required. Apply 3d floor, 764 Court St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL MAN on country place; must be capable of running and caring for car, furnace, chickens, &c.; cottage supplied; $60 a month. Address V. P., 116 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
Broadway and 33d St.
REQUIRE
Experienced watch makers. Good salaries. Must be first class mechanics, and understand imported and domestic watches.
ALSO
Experienced silverware and jewelry polishers.
Apply, Management Office, 5th floor.

GOLD MANUFACTURER wanted; a man thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of dental filling golds, plate, and solders. Address in confidence, stating experience, Y 313 Times Annex.

INSURANCE BOOKKEEPER
FOR COMPANY ACCOUNTS WANTED BY WELL-KNOWN AGENT; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND WELL RECOMMENDED; GIVE AGE, SALARY DESIRED, AND REFERENCES IN LETTER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. CONFIDENTIAL, R 763 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JANITOR.—Two steam-heated houses, 17-21 West 65th St.; $40 per month. Apply J. Romaine Brown & Co., 299 Madison Av.

JUNIOR DRUG CLERK.—Fountain and patent medicine department chiefly; good references necessary; steady position. Galpin's Drug Store, 57th St. and 6th Av.

MACHINIST.

FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST; MUST BE CAPABLE TO DISASSEMBLE AND ASSEMBLE MACHINE TOOLS; ONLY REAL-IABLE, ALL-AROUND MACHINIST NEED APPLY. CALL BETWEEN 2 AND 4 SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SWEDISH GAGE CO.,
600 WEST 57TH.

MACHINISTS to repair dies, machines, and do bench work; steady. Permit 52. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

MAN wanted with hospital experience to work in dispensary from 9 to 5, Sundays and holidays excepted. Reply, stating salary expected, Box 50, New York Times Brooklyn.

MAN experienced credit reporting work; give records and salary expected. O 428 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, MANUFACTURING, EXPERIENCED IN CHILDREN'S COTTON UNDERWEAR LINE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, E. R., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MESSENGERS required for a high-class linen store; young men preferred; good salary. Walpole Bros., 373 5th Av.

ORDERLY wanted in Jewish sanitarium for pulmonary consumption at Liberty, N. Y. Jewish Sanitarium Committee, Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway.

PACKER—Man understands packing dry goods; state age. R 777 Times Downtown.

PLACER.—Young man with insurance experience as placer; good advancement. Apply Irving M. Blau, 180 Broadway.

PRESSMAN wanted; one first-class halftone job printing pressman; steady position. Inquire Box Y 275 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT.—YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN BUYING SUPPLIES FOR BRONZE AND IRON FACTORY AND FOUNDRY. APPLY JOHN POLACHEK BRONZE & IRON CO., 480 HANCOCK ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

RECORD CLERK, $20-$25; office assistant, $14. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

SALESMEN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,

EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN
for
MEN'S SHOES.

Apply
SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE.

SALESMAN, OVER 25 YEARS OLD; FAMILIAR WITH STOCK SALES, WHO CAN PRODUCE; COMMISSION BASIS; ALSO MAN FOR EXECUTIVE POSITION ON SALARY. J. M. McNEY & CO., 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A reliable, well-established firm manufacturing a line of oil cook stoves, oil heaters, and portable ovens, desires the services of a responsible salesman to sell their articles on a commission basis to jobbers and large department stores in New York State; service record and satisfactory references required. Y 306 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED SILK PETTICOATS, WITH PERSONAL FOLLOWING PREFERRED, FOR CITY OR SUBURBS OR BOTH; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; GOOD SALARY. B. S., 807 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced wholesale hosiery and underwear, with personal following preferred, for city or suburb, or both; splendid opportunity for right man. Stieglitz & Co., 473 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Commercial printing, stationery; opportunity for one with following; commission on profit-sharing basis; liberal drawing. Y 328 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, for wholesale bakery; experienced in hotel, clubs and restaurant trade; salary and commission. Call, Marseillaise French Bakery Co., 203 W. 4th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, in installment furniture store in Bronx. Apply after 10 A. M. Baumann Co., 1524 St., 3d Av.

SECRETARY wanted, of good business judgment, to manage large estate. O 411 Times Downtown.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT
wanted by an established firm of public accountants and production engineers an experienced accountant, with an executive ability, capable of taking entire charge of large cases requiring a thorough knowledge of manufacturing cost accounting. An accountant holding a C. P. A. certificate of recognized standing preferred.
An exceptional opportunity for the right party desiring a permanent position; will consider membership in firm later on if association proves agreeable.
Applications must be explicit as to experience and references, and will be treated strictly confidential if requested. Y 284 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for toilet goods; state experience and salary. W 133 Times.

STEAM ENGINEER,

competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED by U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL CHAUFFEURS FOR ELECTRIC CARS. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 42D ST.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT 288.

TIMEKEEPER.—Experienced outside construction or shipyard man, who can handle help; long hours, but good salary; state age and previous employment; all replies considered confidential. P. A., 346 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TIME CLERK for large organization; night work; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 346 Times Annex.

TIRE SALES MANAGER.—Capable man, experienced in pneumatics and solids, to take charge of New York sales force of a well-known tire manufacturer; write, stating experience, references, and salary expectations; confidential. Address by letter B. B., Room 600, Tribune Bldg.

TOOLMAKERS,
FIRST-CLASS MEN.
APPLY S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
Prince Bay, Staten Island.

TYPIST.—Underwood machine, to extend bills; state age, salary, experience. R 790 Times Downtown.

WANTED
TRAINMEN
AND
STATIONMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Apply
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
165 Broadway—Room 1253.
22 East 22d St.
58 Cooper Square.
149th St. and 3d Av.
124th St. and Lenox Av.
86th St. and Lexington Av.
57th St. and 3d Av.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 63.

WINDOW DRESSER and manager, dry goods store; good salary for right party. Y 333 Times Annex.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN,

student of advertising or INTERESTED IN OBTAINING KNOWLEDGE IN ADVERTISING DEPT. WORK, public school graduate; ability to typewrite desirable; unusual opportunity for promotion; ambitious applicants for this position will also be given consideration and interview for another position with bright future in prospect; age, 16 to 20; salary to start, $8 to $10.
Advancement AS OPENINGS OCCUR IN HIGHER POSITIONS.
Write brief letter, giving schooling and experience, to Y. G., Box 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, with country bank experience, wanted; one familiar with Teller's work and general ledger. Apply, stating all particulars, including religion and salary expected, to Box Y 321 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN WANTED
for general office work in bank; must be able to read Spanish; give full particulars; references required. O 425 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 20, graduate of high school, $18; March, $20; state business experience. Address Opportunity, G 753 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN wanted, high school or college graduates, by a large concern dealing in iron and steel products; several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only recent graduates with good school records considered; state age, education; give references. O 424 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS, 17, commencing stock clerk, advancing department head. R 773 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. Send for booklet and pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

MEN, over 21, plenty positions now open, moving picture operating; large field; pays $30 weekly upward; we teach you day and evening. Call at once, 644 8th Av., 42d St.

PRIVATE LESSONS, evenings, in advanced English; short stories and essays for publication criticized. Telephone Gramercy 4017; Shortell.

I WANT private English teacher near Columbia University; Japanese. M. Saito, Apartment 6E, 500 West 122d St.

AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIALTY AGENT, sell automatic air valve; good commission; hustler only; references. Apply Blackwell, 610 West 146th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1918 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC 1918 4-PASS.
HUDSON 1918 RUNABOUT LANDAU.
HUDSON 1917 TOWN CAR.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MARMON 1918 Brougham; Town Car.
PACKARD 1918 "3-35," 7 pass.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.,
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
1917 Franklin Sedan. 1918 Chandler Touring
1917 Hudson Sedan. 1917 Overland Lim.
1917 Buick Sedan. 1915 Cadillac Limous.
1918 & '17 Dodge Sed. 1917 Hudson Limous.
1917 Chandler Sedan. 1917 Buick Limousine.
1917 Oldsmobile Sedan. 1917 & '16 Cadillac Tg.
1917 Hupmobile Sedan. 1917 Overland Touring
Time payments can be arranged.
ONE FLIGHT UP.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.
Phone Circle 1417.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
1916 SIMPLEX Limousine Landaulet.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
1918 CADILLAC Suburban Limousine.
1918 PACKARD touring.
1918 DANIELS 4-pass. touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE 6-cylinder touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 WILLYS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW coupe.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger; sport model.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ Speedster; Bearcat.
1917 ABBOTT-DETROIT speedster.
1918 OVERLAND touring.

TRUCKS! TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
1918 PACKARD, 3½-ton.
1917 PACKARD, 4½-ton.
1917 SIGNAL, 3½-ton.
1918 GARFORD, 2-ton; cannot be told from new.
GARFORD 5-ton "dump"; power hoist; has set of brand-new tires.
1917 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.

TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
'Phone 667-668 Circle.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC BROUGHAM.
Beautiful 1916 brougham limousine, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new; perfect condition; guaranteed. Mrs. Haymen, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

CADILLAC Sedan, De Luxe body; excellent condition, aluminum body; will exchange for Cabriolet or Victoria body. Wood, Phone Cathedral 8718.

CADILLAC, 1916 sedan; perfect condition; mileage, 9,500. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1740.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; excellent throughout. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC landaulet, beautiful car; time payments. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CADILLAC 1918 BROUGHAM SEDAN.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CHANDLER.
Rebuilt and Refinished
USED CARS.
Model 17 7-passenger Limousine.
Model 17 7-passenger Touring.
Model 18 7-passenger Touring.
Model 16 7-passenger Touring.
Model 18 4-passenger Roadster.
Model 17 7-passenger Sedan.
Model 18 7-passenger Sedan.
BIDDY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1918;
PRACTICALLY NEW;
used but a few miles; not a scratch or blemish; open to any mechanical inspection or demonstration; big discount. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER chummy roadster, 1918, wire wheels. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

COLE, 8-cylinder sedan, Series 30; repainted and guaranteed. Russell L. Enga, Inc., Cole Distributors, 12 Central Park West. Tel. Col. 510.

CRANE simplex suburban sedan, latest model; like new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

DAIMLER, English, Brewster landaulet limousine, 6-60; late model; perfect condition; sacrifice; or might consider exchange for car which owner could drive. G 388 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DANIELS CABRIOLET; a rare bargain; beautifully upholstered; wire wheels; run only 3,000 miles; lots of extras. Apply owner, Cortlandt 844.

DETROIT Electric Brougham, good condition, $350 cash. Hoagland, 10461 Schuyler.

DODGE, touring, 1918; sedan top; 5 oversize Silvertown tires, 4 Gabriel shock absorbers. McManus, 109 East 15th. Stuyvesant 2888.

DODGE BROS.' sedan; run 4,000 miles. John B. Elsey, Concourse-188th St., (6th Av. "L" Fordham Road station.)

DODGE 1918 Sedan, practically new, run 3,300 miles; bargain to cash buyer. 340 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE BROS.' sedan, in good condition, $1,000. J. B. Elsey, Concourse-188th St.

FORD Sedan, 1918; fine condition; self-starter; demountable rims; shock absorbers; two new extra shoes and many extras. Phone St. Nicholas 9617, Saturday morning; $850.

FRANKLIN 1918, Series 9A, Sedan; perfect; little used. G 717 Times Downtown.

HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.

Like new throughout, mechanically perfect. Harry A. Brenner, 1,790 B'way, 4241 Circle.

HUDSON.—$2,100 will take my 5-passenger, 1918 sport model Hudson; in perfect condition; extra tires, spot light, &c.; no dealers. Phone Columbus 8545, Mrs. Lillian F. Kroes, after 12:30 P. M.

HUDSON 1918 special suburban sedan; a magnificent car, practically brand new, at great sacrifice; cost $4,500; accept $3,200. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 four-passenger Speedster; new; guaranty; bargain. Monday, Barclay 7446.

HUDSON 1917 super six touring, beautiful car. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, flight up.

HUDSON Super Six Cabriolet. Phone 9657 Riverside.

HUPMOBILE sedan, new 1918, fully equipped with accessories; special paint and special custom built body; car ready for delivery. Customer, unable to accept, is willing to forfeit $500. Communicate with Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, latest 7-passenger touring, excellent condition; full equipment, wire wheels, &c.; bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1917; seven months' dead storage; wonderful condition; reasonable. Columbus 4900.

HUPMOBILE, 1918 touring car, almost new; will sell cheap. Chas. E. Riess & Co., 1,741 Broadway.

INTERSTATE 1917 5-pass. touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and B'way.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE,
almost new; 1917 model; 6 passengers; perfect condition. Hand, 29 West 34th.

MARMON 4-passenger coupe body, new, very handsome; absolutely up to date; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 4-cylinder touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and B'way.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND Chummy Four; latest model; special paint; wire wheels; $750; can be seen Saturday and Sunday. Owner, 348 East 146th St.

OWEN MAGNETIC closed sedan car, mileage 9,800; price $2,800. Phone 3038R Montclair.

PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood Sporting Sedan Special; exceptionally smart.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

PACKARD, 1918, Model 3-35, 7-passenger touring; in first class condition; extras include Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers. Telephone Circle 5092.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six Limousine car, almost new; must be seen to be appreciated; make offer. Gramercy Park Garage, 57 Irving Place.

PACKARD, 4-passenger coupe body, new, very handsome, absolutely up to date, bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

PACKARD Limousine and Laudaulet bodies; genuine twin six 1916 and 1917 models, like new; bargains. Interstate Coach Works, 1,926 Broadway, fourth floor.

PACKARD, late 1917 touring, cord tires, perfect condition, $2,400. C. J. Welch, Circle 5000 or New Rochelle 4281.

PACKARD sedan, Twin Six, 1916; A1 condition. Call Sunday Maher's Garage, 201 Highwood Av., Weehawken, N. J.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE.
GEO. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38" LIMOUSINE.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

REO 1918 coupe, practically new; also Reo 7-passenger sedan; 3 months' guarantee on both. Reo Agency, 352 East 149th, until 9 P. M.

SELECT USED CARS.
De Dion Sedan; Westinghouse starter.
1917 Hupmobile Sedan; Summer top.
1917 Buick Limousine; Summer top.
1917 Winton Berlin Limousine.
1916 Cadillac Brougham; extra touring body.
1916 Cadillac Coupe.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 Cadillac Limousine. 1917 Stutz Speedster.
1917 Cadillac Coupe, 4-passenger. 1917 Hudson, 4-pass. 1916 White, 4-pass.
The cars are in finest condition.
LOBELL-ABORN, 231 WEST 57TH ST.

SIMPLEX 7-passenger limousine. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and B'way.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 4 cyl. 7 pass. limousine.
1917 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring.
1916 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
413 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUTZ 1917 4-passenger Special; Westinghouse shock absorbers; wire wheels; nickel plated radiator; all brand new Silvertown cord tires. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER.—Sedan, special Willoughby body; Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Kelly-Springfield shoes; looks like new and runs like new. Can be seen at Superior Motor Garage Co., 208 West 76th St. Ask for Mr. Babbitt's car

STUDEBAKER COUPE, used six cylinder; for sale cheap; in perfect running order; no agents. B 113 Times.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog, special four-passenger, in good condition; six wire wheels, with tires; demonstration. Tel. Hempstead 613.

STUTZ 1918 roadster; touring; 1917 Mercer touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

WHITES, two forty-five H. P., late 1916; two bodies with each car; seven-passenger limousine and touring. Apply 104 West 107th St. Basement. C. O'Connor.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

WHITE.—Five one-ton trucks, with Brill inclosed bus bodies; 12-passenger; high-class; all duplicate. T. C. Smith & Co., 1,531 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FORD Union Truck 1017; chain drive; perfect condition. 302 Broadway, Room 700. Telephone Worth 49.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Cars and consignments; clients waiting to purchase. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1740.

WANTED—Stutz, National, Pierce Arrow, Packard, or Buick; price must be reasonable. P. O. Box 103, Flushing, N. Y.

Pay best prices in city for automobiles. Feinberg, 554 East 149th St., store.

WANTED, AUTOS.—All makes; cash ready. Jandorf, 1763 Broadway. Phone, Circle 2476.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week or trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-353C Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Six limousine for hire weekly, monthly; contracts preferred; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 118 West 50th St. Col. 1478.

PACKARD.—Beautiful limousine, Westinghouse shock absorber, for hire by month; very reasonable; careful driver. Stamford, Riverside 1627.

ATTRACTIVE rental service; beautiful Pierce-Arrows; month, week, day, hour. Egidi Auto Service, 123 West 52nd, Circle 774.

PACKARD, 1917, beautiful limousine; hour, week, month, trip. Wilmarth, Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARD car for hire by day, week, or month; rates reasonable; shopping, $3 per hour Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof buildings. Terminal Storage Co., 141st St. and Canal Place. Phone Melrose 55 and 3837.

DEAD STORAGE, fireproof, $3 month. Crest Garage, Edgemere, L. I. Tel 3500 Far Rockaway.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 635 West 50 St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7020. Special classes for ladies.

WE TEACH repairing and driving in short time; license and positions guaranteed; classes for ladies. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 4016.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS.
REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—"THE CALL OF THE WOUNDED SIDE."
12:15—PASTOR'S BIBLE CLASS. SUBJECT: "THE CREATION OF MAN AND WOMAN."
8—"GOD'S CALL TO AMERICA IN THE DAWNING OF THE NEW AGE."
IN HIS EVENING SERMON DR. STRATON WILL CONSIDER THE QUESTION, "WILL THE BOLSHEVIKI RULE AMERICA?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"THE BLOOD SHED FOR MANY."
8—"WHEN THE ROLL IS CALLED UP YONDER."
Mr. Shackleford will sing,
"Tell Mother I'll Be There."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.
J. Howard Ardrey, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10. Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service. Social hour, 6 P. M. Program, 7 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M., "THE SECRET OF LIFE AND THE GAIN OF DEATH."

Dr. Haldeman will testify that to those who have found the secret of life death is not loss but great gain. Those who mourn their dead in Christ are invited to hear this sermon.

8 P. M., "THE COVENANT OF SACRIFICE AND THE GATHERING TO HEAVEN AT THE COMING OF CHRIST OF THOSE WHO MAKE THE COVENANT."

From an Old Testament passage Dr. Haldeman will give the complete doctrine of THE SECOND COMING. Those who desire to know the full details of the NEAR APPROACH OF CHRIST, the difference between His coming FOR the church and WITH the church, between His coming as the HEAD of the church and the SON OF MAN, the proof that He is God and why He is now invisible and silent are invited to hear this sermon.

Friday Night, December 6, 8 o'clock. These meetings are, as a rule, crowded and full of the Spirit. Dr. Haldeman talks on the Book of Deuteronomy.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
11 A. M.—A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, "DOING OUR BIT IN THE KINGDOM OF GOD."
8 P. M.—CALVIN DERRICK, Noted Leader in Prison Reform,
"WHEN CRIME AND CRIMINALS COME INTO THEIR OWN."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In Service.)
Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"BAPTIZED FOR THE DEAD."
8 P. M.—"BROTHER LAWRENCE OF LORRAINE."
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH St. & 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
11 A. M.—"UNIVERSALIZING THE CHRIST."
8 P. M.—"FACE THE WORST THAT CAN COME, BUT HOPE ALWAYS."
This is the eighth of a series of twelve Sunday evening sermons on the general subject: "A RELIGION FOR TIMES LIKE THESE."
DEC. 8TH—"Fail If You Must, but Rise Every Time You Fall."
DEC. 15TH—"See the Good Everywhere, but Work Always for Something Better."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179th-180th Sts., Rev. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—"The Four Supreme Words."
8—"God's Warning to the Nation in Hour of Victory."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"With All Thy Soul."
8 P. M.—"British Night." Scout Cassells speaks.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Dr. JEFFERSON will preach at 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finnis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 585 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

*Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
Grand Ball Room, Waldorf-Astoria.
Services, Sunday, 11 A. M.; speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "The Real and the Apparent."

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock.

Speaker: MR. ARTHUR GLEASON.
Subject, "The Aims of the British Labor Party."

Interdenominational

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th St.,
DON O. SHELTON, Pres.
4:15 P. M., "When the Spirit's Fire Came to England." Following Mr. Shelton's address ALWYN BALL, Jr., Chairman of the Prophetic Bible Conference, just held at Carnegie Hall, will review the Conference and show how wonderfully prayer was answered.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.
11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
CHILDREN'S CHURCH AT 2:45 P. M.
Monthly Prophetic Conference, 3:30. Subject: "Does God's Clock of Prophecy Strike the Closing House of the Age?"
Speaker: Rev. Geo. Douglas, Flushing, L. I.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend ANDREW MUTCH of the Presbyterian Church of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH,
109 East 22d St.
A. B. CARRERO, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 3 P. M. Friday, 8 P. M.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY, AT 10:45.
Rabbi WISE: "When Is a Jew Not a Jew?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

SUNDAY EVENING FORUM, 36 W. 68th St. 8:15 P. M., GYPSY SMITH, "WITH YOUR BOYS IN THE TRENCHES."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "The Patriotism of the Jew."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "The Citizen and the Law."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av., at 76th St.,
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Saturday Morning (sermon,) 10:15.
Sunday Morning at 11.
SPIRITUAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Rev. THEODORE HARTWIG preaches.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. Steinle, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Thanksgiving Day Service at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Sockman.
8—Music; Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
6—Social Tea, Soldiers and Sailors.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av. (The Big Church Around the Corner.)
Rev. J. W. Chasey, B. D., Pastor, 11-8.

SIXTY-FIRST ST., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.
11 A. M.—Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON, D.D.
3 P. M.—Alumni Meeting, Dr. J. W. JOHNSTON.
8 P. M.—Rev. JOHN R. CROSSER, D. D.

ST. ANDREW'S
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
West 76th St., near Columbus Av.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
DR. ALLAN MacROSSIE,
JUST RETURNED FROM FRANCE.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.
REV. CHESTER C. MARSHALL D. D.,
11-8 P. M., "God of War, or Prince of Peace"; Motion Picture, "Civilization."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. WM. J. THOMPSON, LL. D.
4:30 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE.
Maunder's—"A Song of Thanksgiving."

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., West of Broadway.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK.
11 A. M.—"THE LAND OF ROOM ENOUGH."
8 P. M.—"BARGAIN DAYS."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. J. K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Holy Communion, 10:15. Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"A MEMORIAL OF OUR GRATITUDE."
Brief address by the Rev. Isaum L. Watanabe, First New Church missionary to Japan.
All in U. S. Service especially welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., EDITH A. MARTIN.
3:30 P. M., "Seeing Things,"
ANNA C. NOLLE.
8:15 P. M., FLORENCE MIRIAM JOHNSON.
Mon., 8:15, Healing, EDITH A. MARTIN.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN.
Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing,
Mrs. M. E. ACKERLY.
4 P. M., SOCIAL HOUR.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN.
8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.
11 A. M., Healing daily, Mrs. CANNON.

NEW THOUGHT RALLY.
CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
Theodore G. Northrup, Leader.
HOTEL McALPIN, (GREEN ROOM,)
Sunday, 11 A. M. Speakers:
DR. ORISON SWETT MARDEN,
Mrs.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *cross or against.*

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Rose Reemer, aplt., v. The Hilliard Hotel Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Eastern Steel Co., aplt., v. Globe Indemnity Co. et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Wirth, aplt., v. Burns Bros., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Herman Rosenberg, respt., v. Evarts Holding Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Beck, aplt., v. The Only Skirt Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Catherine Donahue, respt., v. New York Dock Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charlotte J. Lestrange, respt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. to abide event on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. Order filed.

Henry Schwartz, respt., v. Frank Walker et al., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., respt., v. Sidney F. Wilcox, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth H. Stephany, aplt., v. American Thermos Bottle Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Asch, aplt., v. American Thermos Bottle Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas F. Connors, Jr., respt., v. Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Sam Chatt, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Flora Ullman, respt., v. L. I. Railroad Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to show negligence on the part of the defendant. Order filed.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., respt., v. Abraham Meyers, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Benedetta Lanzetta, respt., v. Cutting, Larsen Co., Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marie Magde, respt., v. Eugenie von Chorus, aplt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Monroe Fiegenheimer, aplt., v. John P. Lee et al., constituting the Board of Appeals, &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Garrett Kelly, respt., v. Francis Dykes et al., individually and as Trustees, aplts. Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to aplts. to abide event, on the ground that the finding of the jury that the defendant was negligent is against the weight of the evidence, inasmuch as the plaintiff failed to prove the custom ordinarily followed in requiring the lashing of planks independently to the pier in question. Order filed.

Frederick Kerr, aplt., v. Frederick T. Tagliavia, respt.—Judgment affirmed on opinion of Hotchkiss, J., at Trial Term. Order filed.

Kathleen L. McDevitt, aplt., v. Mary A. McDevitt, impld., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to enter order upon compliance on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Dorothy Auerbach, respt., v. Van-Kelton Amusement Corp., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Ernest Denny, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Carter Co., respt., v. Ellis Adding Typewriter Co., aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Freudenheim et al. respt., v. Leon Daru, aplt. Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard H. Gwynne, as exr., respt., vs. William Bradley, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Millie B. Sherwood, aplt., v. New England Theatres Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Laskefsky, respt., v. Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co., aplt.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Beatrice de Acosta, respt., v. John M. Rielle, aplt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick P. Nichols, Jr., et al., as exrs., respts., v. Edith C. Eckerson, indv. and as exrx., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Esther Dobrinsky, an inft., respt., v. Barnet Wiener, impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Columbia Trust Co., respt., v. Norske Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick J. Low, respt., v. Julius Wodiska, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Waters, Inc., et al., respts., v. The Hatters' Fur Exchange, Inc., aplt.—Order modified by striking out the direction for examination as to the matters in Paragraph 5, and affirmed without costs. The date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicholas P. Cosmas, aplt., v. John Hangos, et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Y. Life Ins. Co., respt., v. Henrietta S. Myers et al., defts., impld., with Clara F. Warner, as exex., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of John H. Ludwig, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, aplts., v. American Can Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Alexander Wolf, respt., v. Mary L. Keefe, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Oscar Newhouse, respt., v. Ralph R. Watney, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the City of N. Y. re Eastern Boulevard.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

James B. Duchomin, aplt., v. David J. Fox, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Booth & Flinn, Ltd., respt., v. American Clay Products Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marjorie Ferrell, as admx., &c., respt., v. The Neurological Institute of N. Y., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Howard W. McAteer, respt., v. Charles F. Johnson, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Herbert B. Harrison, respt., v. Nathan J. Miller et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. The date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Charles J. Henderson, respt., v. Anthony E. Stilger, impld. aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Mary J. Gethins, deceased.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

D. L. Fineman v. Bernard H. Arbus et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. August Noetal.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

James B. Duchemin v. David J. Fox.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peter H. Leavitt et al. v. Arthur H. Lamborn.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Patrick Ryan v. Carnegie Trust Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless aplt. shall comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Co. v. G. Mutso Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. Loretta McGinnis.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The German Savings Bank in the City of N. Y. v. Anton Gots et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Elizabeth Meisel et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Madrid J. Matzke v. Oscar Matzke.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Harry Gilman v. United Fish Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Federal Surgery Mfg. Co. v. John J. Hallenbeck, as exr., &c., impld.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Edward A. Ridley v. William Sudbrink et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William E. Stleston v. Regina Candies, Inc. —Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

The Lincoln Nat. Bank of the City of N. Y. v. John Pierce Co. et al., (six motions.)—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peter J. Pierson v. Interborough R. T. Co. —Motion granted. Order filed.

Ralph Hall, as admr., &c., v. John B. Schoonmaker et al., (Actions Nos. 2 and 2.)—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order 3.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order

Maria V. Wisner, an inft., v. Ulster & Delaware Railroad Co.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs. Motion for a stay granted. Order filed.

Fanny Ellinger v. Anthony Doll, Jr., et al. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of Theodore I. Schneider v. University of the State of N. Y. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

David Malis v. William Malat.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Nat. Aniline & Chem. Co. v. Henry Leerburger et al.—Motion for leave to appeal or for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for stay granted. Order filed.

Hannah Froud et al. v. London Feather Novelty Co.—Motion for leave to appeal or for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for stay granted. Order filed.

John Kunkel v. Thomas P. Howley.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order filed.

Edgar V. Browning v. Frederick P. Fox et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William A. Titus v. Jacob Schenck.—Motion granted as stated in order. Order filed.

Greenwich Savings Bank v. Franklin-Madison Realty Co., impld., &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Irving J. Wolf v. Aetna Accident and Liability Co. of Hartford, Conn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Leo J. Fishel v. Brunswick Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Phillip Ottmann v. Blaugas Co. of Cuba et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Nicholas P. Cosmas v. John Hanges et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order filed.

In the matter of Sol L. Youngentob, an attorney.—Motion for reinstatement granted. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Jesse S. Phillips, as Supt. of Insurance, &c., re U. S. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin.—Motion for the relief granted in the form as modified by the presiding Justice on Nov. 18. Settle order on notice.

P. Ashley Chase v. Herman Ettinger.—Motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Edward W. Hatch v. Buffalo Frontier Terminal Railroad Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order filed.

Edward W. Hatch v. Frontier & Western Railroad Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A M. Will for probate, Benjamin F. Stafford.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Gabriel<Gabriel—Martin Conboy. Wood<Jarmulowsky—Royal N Weller.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Jackson<J M C Co., Inc—John Mullin.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Wild<Del & Hudson Co—Wm Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.<Sarah Alexander—Wm. H. Hamilton. Theodore H. Lamprecht<Frederick Rabbe et al.—Joseph V. Mitchell. Caroline Stern<Hene Cooper et al. —Charles J Schlinger. Caroline H Field< Adolph Schlesinger—John J. Halleran. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.<Joseph Kantrowitz—Nicholas M Goodlet. Frances S. Quinn<Florence E. Pests et al.—Wm. D. Sawyer. Anna R. Voege<Frederick Rabbe et al.—Joseph V Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Lucius H. Beers<Fischel Weintraub—James J. Golden.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers.)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Knobel< Koch—J. George Metz. Pedersen<Knauf—Francis W. Pollock.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the application of Charles S. Whitman for a judicial review of ballots pursuant to the provisions of Section 381 of the election law.—Order modified, without costs. The proceeding to be continued before Fawcett, J., at Richmond Special Term, Dec. 2.

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STEAMBOATS.

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Leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton Street, Daily at 5:00 P. M.

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS. $1.10 to $3.30.

Above prices include war tax.

Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, at 5 P. M.

Phone Spring 9491.

NEWBURGH, BEACON, POUGHKEEPSIE.

Franklin St. Phone 4675—Franklin.

Central Hudson Line

TROY EVENING LINE.

Last down trip from Troy, Sunday night, Dec. 1. Pier 43, N. R., New York. Telephone Spring 1845.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BEAVER Wanted.—Cheap beaver at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 139 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, brown and taupe; cheap. Gramercy 8174.

CAPES AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on Spring capes and suits. Blen & Fried, 126 West 23d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high-grade Spring coats and suits. 32 East 31st St., ninth floor.

COATS, SUITS, AND CAPES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call all week. 48 West 25th, fourth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' for the better trade; will look at samples all week. 122 West 26th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples in misses' coats. Third floor, 30 West 32nd.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Will look Spring samples all week. Rineberg, 41 W. 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgette, Taffeta wanted in quantity; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 5822.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, velveteen, jersey, satin or tricolette dresses; exceptional bargains only considered. Samples daily, 9 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy quantity serge and party dresses; contractors equipped for quick action, submit latest styles; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on better class afternoon dresses bring samples. Take freight elevator, 19 West 24th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring samples; serge, silk, evening and party dresses. Schoen & Weissman, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Stylish new serge dresses; stock orders placed. Apply 21st floor, 6 East 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to place orders, street or party dresses. 1 East 28th St., top floor.

FURS Wanted.—Opossum, raccoon, nutria; will pay spot cash. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d. Madison Square 1080.

KHAKI DRILL Wanted.—50,000 yards 34-inch for spot cash. Rugby Mfg. Co., 520 Broadway.

LININGS Wanted.—Sol satin; cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

PERCALES Wanted.—Quantity novelty blue striped at a price. Bernstein, 20 West 20th St.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk plushes, any quantity, at the price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, $1.50; 9056, 90, 235; also high shades 11423, 1464 or similar. Gramercy 6544.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's 1210, navy; quantity no object. S. Rosenman & Co., 16 West 21st St.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, navy. Shapiro, Madison Square 1503.

SERGES Wanted.—Better kind, any amount, for cash. Madison Square 6050.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, 54 inch. Call Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SUITING Wanted.—1,000 yards Wallach Hoxter 7851-2. Phone 380 Stuyvesant.

SUSQUEHANNA POPLIN Wanted.—Quantities for cash. Greeley 6407.

TAFFETAS AND CREPE DE CHINES Wanted; can use quantities. I. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy's or similar for cash; must be cheap. Phone Spring 7535.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash lightweight velours and poplins, high shades only; also tricotines. Blen & Fried, 126 West 22d St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for reindeer; price must be right; also tan broadcloth; price must be right. Greenberg 114 East 28d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight American, taupe, burnundy, and plum. L. Shapiro, Madison Square 8564.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens's American 0360, brown and burgundy; spot cash. Chelsea 9613.

VELOUR Wanted.—K 544, 13009, all colors; cash. Theodore Weiss, Farragut 4369.

VELOUR Wanted.—F. & H. Algerians, red and delphine blue. Farragut 4084.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BATH ROBES.—Ladies', men's, children's, immediate delivery. Michael Cooper, 133 West 21st.

BIRD'S-EYE DIAPERS, and 10-yard pieces; immediate delivery. International, 461 Broome St.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

COATEES.—Of all descriptions, from $10 up. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—500 heavy velour; beautiful styles; plush and fur collars, $12.75; shawl collars, silk lined, $13.75; samples and jobs very, very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Velours, silvertones, broadcloths, very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, fur trimmed, plain, $8.50 to $55. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—H. H. Wateside, 400, high shades; will sell under market price. Chelsea 880. S. Adelberg, 115 West 30th.

CRYSTAL CORDS AND SILVERTONES.—Holden Cords, P. O. Box 16, Washington Square Station, Worcester, Mass.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Holden Leonard brown; also all colors silvertone. Madison Square 1320.

DRESSES.—500 to close out, chiffon, velvet, tricolette, serges, and satins; special grade. American Costume Co., 118 West 25th.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLANNEL.—Bleached, No. 700, Cone Export Co., 10 cases, 21c; Whitman's robe cloth, 72 inches, 31. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 3822.

GLOVES.—Men's mercerized lined reindeer and gray flesher (mochs dress) gloves, 7¼-10, $13.50 per dozen net; fleece lined flesher and cape, $16 net; C. O. D., subject to examination. H. J. Lesser, Glove Manufacturer, Johnstown, New York.

HOSIERY.—23 cases men's 8300 Ipswich fibre hose, 50 packing; all colors. Canter & Koletsky, New Haven, Conn.

HOSIERY.—Silk; case lots only. Ralph Rosenhain, 7 E. 28th St. Mad. Square 5017.

OUTINGS.—20,000 pounds outings, full pieces, half pieces, and remnants, white and colors, 27 and 36 inches wide. Cohn & Son, Burlington, N. C.

POPLINS.—06077, 90610, 67094, 767, 774. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES.—1209, 87, 6301, 7301, 7614, 8, 4061, 54289, 9056, 7120, 7512, 528, 519, 104, 99, 9, 11433, 780, 809, 1464, 0035, 638, 235, 923. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Tel. Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 392.

SERGES.—11433, 7120, 99, P P L, tricotine 5880, 4718 navy, rookie, Chase's beaver. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES.—9260, $2.82½; 99, $2.15; 11433, $1.97½; 1464, $2; 4408, $1.17½; 87, 90c.; S B G L, 90c. Gramercy 4856.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces navy 54289 original tickets, $1.80 cash. Madison Square 877.

SERGE.—25 pieces 54289, cash or terms, all navy. Madison Square 7318.

SERGES.—9260, $2.82½; 99, $2.15; 11433, $2; 767, $2. Gramercy 845.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All cotton, 25 and 50 per cent.; will give dating. L 239 Times.

SILVERTONE, reasonable, Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel; all colors. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Holden & Leonard's reindeer. Phone Madison Square 9056.

SUITS.—High-grade velours, velveteens, serge, and Oxfords; exceptional value. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d. Chelsea 7233.

THREAD.—J. & B. Coats 200-yard for sale cheap. Call Globe Export & Sales Agency, 71 West 23d.

VELOURS.—Gera 50303 and 10655, all colors, very cheap. Chelsea 7834.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, 24 inches wide, all colors, Worrall dye, very cheap. Chelsea 7834.

VELVETS.—Salts chiffon velvet, old rose, American Beauty, sapphire, copen., $3.85; Cheney's navy seal, $4.75. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

VENETIANS.—Imported black Marquise de Luxe, 32 and 54 inch; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 7530.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday .....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Boom in Picture Frame Trade.

Since the armistice was signed conditions in the picture frame trade have greatly improved, and the outlook for the future appears to be better than it has been for any time during the past two years. Buyers who were rather reluctant about placing orders for future delivery are now in the market for frames of all descriptions. The one serious problem that manufacturers in this line have to face is the labor situation. Some of the firms are over six weeks behind in filling orders, and the sudden increase in business instead of helping matters only makes things worse.

Sale of Piano and Table Scarfs.

The sale of piano and table scarfs for this season is said to be very good, and in some cases better than it has been during the past five years. One of the principal reasons for this is that they are being sold to the holiday trade. The call for piano scarfs in the local trade is not so large, but through the West and Middle West they are being sold in large numbers, especially to the piano stores, where they are presented to customers when buying pianos.

Looking for Export Business.

Due to the fact that the Government used large quantities of webbing during the period of the war, manufacturers of garters were greatly concerned over the shortage which affected their trade. Now that the war is over it is understood that this material is gradually being released for civilian use and that manufacturers are receiving their share. Firms in this line are looking forward to a large export business with European countries in the near future. If this should occur it might tend to prevent a drop in prices.

More Evening Shirts Sold.

Shortly after the armistice was signed, manufacturers of dress shirts for evening wear received many urgent calls for these goods. In speaking of the revival of the sale of this particular line, one manufacturer said that the week the war stopped he received calls over the telephone from department stores asking for immediate deliveries in large quantities. Many of the leading haberdashers are now featuring these goods in their show windows with other displays of evening dress for men, which were worn but very little during the period of the war.

New Lines of Lap Robes.

With the approach of the Winter season manufacturers of lap robes are beginning to receive orders from department stores and automobile supply houses for the Winter trade. So far business has been very good, and it is expected to be even better when the weather gets colder. The new lines that are being displayed show a marked improvement over last year's goods. Some of the new robes bear the names of the allied commanders, and by these names they are known in the trade. Mostly solid colors are being used this year. They include blue, green, brown, and gray. Many good imitations of fur are being produced, and are apparently selling very well.

Raw Silk Markets Are Dull.

The Yokohama raw silk market is dull for the time being, but firm on the basis of last quotations. Reelers are resisting attempts of buyers to obtain concessions. The Canton market is also firm, but quiet, with trading hampered by the continuing high rate of exchange. Shanghai also reports a lack of trading, with white silks steady to firm. Tussahs, on the other hand, have eased off considerably without increasing buying any. Many of the Italian reelers are said to be closing their plants rather than work at a loss. Prices for these silks are so far above the other varieties that they are very quiet. Hand-to-mouth trading is the rule in the local market, with active trading in prospect.

Gray Goods Prices Easing Off.

Prices continue to ease off in the local gray goods market and, with Government contracts approaching completion or adjustment, several of the mills are willing to book business into the new year at prices well under the present maximum levels. This is said to be true of the Southern mills than of the Eastern, possibly due to better aspects of an increased labor supply and more normal production south of Mason and Dixon's line as a result of the ending of the war. It is said that mills located near cantonments and training camps, which suffered severe labor losses when these establishments were opened by the Government, are already beginning to get back many of their former workers. Buyers, however, appear unwilling to place contracts, even at prices a half cent to a cent under what they are now paying for spots. In some quarters it is asserted that 38½-12 cent goods will have to drop at least 10 12 cents before there will be any active trading in them for future deliveries, and that other constructions will have to decline in proportion.

Were Not Caught Napping.

A local sweater house, on receiving a cancellation of a quantity of goods to be delivered on Dec. 15, replied that it could not be accepted, as the merchandise had been made for some time and was only awaiting the coming of the specified shipping date. The buyer, thinking the goods had not been made up so far in advance and hoping to call the seller's bluff, said he would accept all the goods that could be delivered immediately. In reply he got a second letter saying the merchandise was on its way. A similar experience was had by a certain hosiery concern, though in this case the date of delivery was much later and the goods were to be stamped and boxed with the store's own mark. When the cancellation for these goods was received, many of them had been stamped and boxed, and the stores' proposition was rejected on that ground. The buyer came back with an order to ship all the boxed and stamped goods that could be got ready this week. Despite the holiday, the complete shipment will go forward today.

Dress Goods Orders for Spring.

Since the ending of the war salesmen out with Spring lines of dress goods are finding it harder to do business than it was before the armistice was signed. Retail buyers are almost with one accord looking for lower prices to come as a result of the diversion of great quantities of wool in the future to civilian uses, and while salesmen have to admit this prospect one of their chief talking points is that the diversion will not come in time to lower prices for the approaching season. With this among their stock of arguments they are getting some pretty fair business, but it is said to be doubtful if advance sales for Spring, yard for yard, are as large as they were a year ago at this time. Staple goods, excepting for the call for novelty plaids, continue to be most in demand at the moment.

Hide Price Schedule to Expire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board today announced that maximum prices of foreign hides and skins fixed to cover shipment or take-off during November and December, 1918, will expire by limitation and will not be continued. Any foreign hides or skins unsold on January 1, 1919, whether in this country or in foreign countries or in transit, will not be governed by maximum prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion; J. Epstein, jobs coats, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. Goldberg, jobs coats, suits; 8 West 29th.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co. S. Lowy, jobs coats, dresses; 37 West 26th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. D. Babcock, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

CHICAGO—M. Siegel, muskrat fur coats; 1,170 B'way, Room 500.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. L. Nicholson, dressmaking; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, leather goods, jewelry, women's neckwear; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. Alter & Co.; S. Alter, mfr.'s waists, dresses, skirts; Broadway Central.

DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; E. L. Pollock, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; York.

GALVESTON—A. L. Pierson; A. L. Pierson, Jr., shirts, hosiery, underwear; 48 Leonard.

GRAND RAPIDS—Friedman-Spring D. G. Co.; M. C. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

HANCOCK, N. Y.—S. N. Wheeler & Son Co.; S. N. Wheeler, gen'l mdse.; Flanders.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, dresses; 116 West 32d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Penn Traffic Co.; D. P. Cole, sporting goods; Breslin.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Lehnbach & Co.; C. Simons, millinery; 38 West 32d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A. Blumenthal; S. Lewis, broadcloth and children's cloth coats; 1,123 Broadway, Room 712.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; H. Abrams, jobs coats, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. L. Kahn & Co., Inc., leather goods, novelties; 41 E. 11th.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—F. S. Clark, house furnishing goods, china, glass; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. Oser, shoes; 1,203 Broadway.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Boyian, Pearce Co.; D. McCarthy, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; T. F. Brunch, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Miss Z. Boyer, misses', girls' apparel; Miss G. Newman, dresses; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. W. Lewis, Jr., mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; L. Epstein, curtains, upholsteries; 225 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, coats, evening gowns; 1,270 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; E. L. Richinson, domestics, flannels, blankets; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Bergman, women's ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.

WINSTON, N. C.; Hauser Brothers Co.; R. Hauser, J. D. Murphy, gen'l mdse.; Grogorian.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SIDNEY OTTENHEIMER, a traveling salesman of 46 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,084, and no assets. Among the creditors are Nathan D. Stern, $1,453; Pike & Kramer, Dallas, Texas, $1,400, and Lewis Auerbach, $1,073.

ELBERON HOTEL COMPANY, INC., of 78 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,749 and assets of $2,486, consisting of cash, $498, and due from State Excise Board on account of security on liquor license, $2,000. Among the creditors are John Bohling, Sr., $6,900, money loaned; Thomas Shea, $1,750, for rent, and Claus Bohling, $1,107, for rent.

ACME BELT COMPANY.—Irving K. Schwab, doing business as the Acme Belt Company at 1 Prince Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,812 and assets of $5,008, consisting of stock, $4,000; machines, $350; goods in the hands of contractors, $500; claim against an express company, $60, and cash in bank, $8. Among the creditors are L. B. Wasserstrom, $3,600; Rosenberg & Greenstein, $1,800, and Novelty Patent Cloth Company, $1,100.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE COMPANY.—Harry Martin, doing business as the Grand Rapids Furniture Company, at Poughkeepsie, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,228 and assets $3,208, consisting of accounts, $2,153; cash in bank, $55, and stock, amount not stated.

JESSE R. BOWMAN, dealer in women's suits at 549 Amsterdam Avenue, Morris Frank has been appointed receiver by Judge Knox.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 111 business failures during the week, against 132 for the previous week and 207, 297, 333, and 348 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 21; New England, 14; Southern, 18; Western, 32; Northwestern, 12, and Far Western, 14. Canada had 9, against 10 for the preceding week. About 95.5 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 4.5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

BERNARD LEVINSON, a physician at 116 Grand Street, Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,123, and assets of $218 in accounts. Among the creditors are Lina Hollberg of Belleville, N. J., and Elise Horner of Clifton, N. J., $6,000, on a deficiency judgment. He has an automobile, surgical instruments, and household furniture, but they are covered by chattel mortgages for $2,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

American Alcohol Co.—L. Ullman et al., $1,835.61

Ardizzone, Louise (F. S. Ardizzone Co.)—Gudebrod

HOTEL MEN TO FIGHT TELEPHONE RATE CUT

Association Instructs Members to Ignore Postmaster General Burleson's Order.

DENY FEDERAL AUTHORITY

Advised by Attorneys That State Service Board Only Has Power to Regulate Charges.

The Hotel Association of New York City advised its members last night to ignore the recent ruling of Postmaster General Burleson that charges for telephone service from hotel stations be the same as at regular pay stations, and to make no change in their charges for such service until further notice. Postmaster General Burleson's order prohibited all charges above the regular telephone rate after Dec. 1. In its notice the association says that it is the opinion of its counsel that the Postmaster General has no legal authority to fix telephone rates in New York State.

Charles J. Campbell of Campbell & Boland, attorneys for the association, declared that the power to fix rates is a part of the police power of the State, and that the Postmaster General took over the telephone system by virtue of a resolution of Congress, known as the Atwell resolution, which expressly excepts from his jurisdiction the exercise of the police powers of the State, or, in other words, the power to fix rates. Mr. Campbell said that in his opinion Postmaster General Burleson's relations to the telephone subscribers of the State of New York are practically those of the telephone company itself, and that the Postmaster General takes over the telephone business subject to existing contract provisions, with respect to the rates charged for service.

He further said that the Postmaster General was an administrative officer as distinguished from a judicial officer and that, as an administrative officer, he was personally liable for any damage following from his illegal acts, just as the Sheriff would be if he exceeded his authority in making a levy on the wrong property under an execution. The attorney said that in his opinion the power to fix rates for telephone service within the State of New York was vested exclusively in the Public Service Commission and that the commission evidently takes the same position, as it has made the Postmaster General a party defendant in the proceedings now before it regarding rates charged by the telephone company and by hotels.

Mr. Campbell said the order of the Postmaster General affecting the charges made by hotels for the use of their telephone facilities had been issued before hotel men had had an opportunity to be heard in defense of those rates and that up to the present the Postmaster General had not indicated willingness to suspend the order until the hotel interests could fully present their case. The hotel men, according to Mr. Campbell, assert that the rate now charged for service is as low as it can be made under the present rent charged by the telephone company for switchboards, trunk lines, extension lines, &c.

"In other words," said Mr. Campbell, "the message charge is only about one-third to one-fourth of the total cost of their telephone service, owing to the charges made by the company and the wages of switchboard operators, attendants, accountants and others paid by the hotels in furnishing the service."

Mr. Campbell called attention to the fact that where the telephone company maintains public pay stations in premises, it makes no charge whatever for the equipment for which hotels are charged rent, and not only this, but the telephone company pays commissions running from 10 to 20 per cent. net for the space occupied by its instruments in its public pay stations.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF SMALL BLACK BAG CONTAINING 3 DIAMOND RINGS—Lost on Broadway, between 181st St. and 177th St., some time Tuesday or Wednesday; no questions asked if returned to H. A. Mcclair, 701 West 177th, Apt. 31.

LOST—Between 50th St. and Park Av. and 40th St. and 6th Av., large square sapphire, platinum setting, diamond attached, small platinum chain; reward. Return to Room 2804, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—In Wanamaker's, black velvet bag; contents, money, keys, and gold watch; keep money, return keys and watch; valuable to owner for sentiment. Phone South 6148, or return Wanamaker's; no questions.

LOST—In 81st St. Theatre, Friday afternoon, brown leather wallet containing valueless checks and data useful to me only; please return. R. Gaynor, 151 West 88th; keep money.

LOST—$50 reward and no questions asked for return of sapphire two-stone diamond, gentleman's ring, lost Nov. 11 at Cafe Lafayette. T. Kirkpatrick & Co., Jewelers, 624 5th Av.

LOST—Between the Audubon Theatre and 190th St., a crescent pin, pearls and sapphire. If found return to Mrs. J. T. Jenkins, 730 Riverside Drive. Reward.

LOST—Nov. 26, on the Merrick Road between Jamaica and Patchogue, a diamond horseshoe stick pin. Liberal reward if returned to Room 317, 85 Clinton St.

LOST—Broadway, near 42d St., Thanksgiving evening, bar pin, semi-precious stones; $5 reward. E. Y. Hitner, Junior League, 78th St. and East River.

LOST—Purse containing about $20, keys, and insurance papers; keep money, return purse, keys, and papers to Dorothy Sibald, 26 West 58th St.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av. car, Nov. 29, beaded bag with money. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Dunn, Apartment 32, 409 West 129th St.

LOST—Diamond ring, platinum setting, vicinity Broadway and 54th. Return to Hotel Cumberland, Private Office. Liberal reward.

LOST—Lady's tan coat, blue trimming, Congressional Limited, Nov. 27; reward. Communicate Mrs. George Savage, 111 West 77th.

LOST—Bank book 733290, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Lady's gold change purse containing rosary, in Whyte's, Fulton St., on Nov. 27; reward. Room 707, 25 Broad St., City.

LOST—Sealskin belt off a fur coat, at Pennsylvania Station. If found please return to Samek & Lobel, 31 East 28th St.

LOST—Friday afternoon, probably in Lord & Taylor's large skunk muff; reward. Apartment 53, Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st St.

LOST—Vicinity Broadway-177th St., watch fob, fraternity, society pins; reward. Garvin, Air Nitrates Corp., 469 5th Av.

LOST—Skunk scarf, Thursday evening on Broadway, between 146th and 148th Sts.; reward. Telephone Beekman 5340.

LOST—Blue pocketbook, 3 diamond rings, between 162-166th, Broadway; liberal reward. Phone Audubon 2268. Mitchell.

LOST—Black leather handbag containing Liberty Loan bond, watch, and other articles; reward. 426 East 26th St.

LOST—Bunch of keys, on Broadway, between 135th and 145th Sts. Finder please return Jones, 9525 Broadway.

LOST—Silver vanity case containing keys and papers, West 180th St.; reward. Bonheur, 25 West 56th St.

LOST—Gold Waltham watch and fob, monogramed D. L. L.; reward. B 114 Times.

LOST—Mink muff. Reward if returned to Mrs. Chas. Vance, Schuyler 2204.

LOST—Silver locket, soldier's picture inclosed. Schuyler 6581.

$1,000 REWARD, no questions asked, return 2 platinum rings, lost Nov. 19 in 42d St.; one ring contains 2 large and 28 small diamonds; other is diamond guard ring. Proportionate reward for return of either ring. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Found.

FOUND—Open face watch; owner can have paying advertising expenses. S 186 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull, white markings on head and chest, rather long legs, and ears uncut; answers to name Spuds; reward. Lozier, 257 West 86th.

WILL AID SOLDIERS TO PICK LIFE WORK

Tests Under Government Direction Will Determine the Individual's Capabilities.

PLAN AID FOR EMPLOYERS

National Conference on Junior Employment Discusses Problems of Education and Efficiency.

Speaking at the National Conference on Junior Employment, which began yesterday in the auditorium of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, Sherwin Cody, Managing Director of the National Associated Schools of Scientific Business, said that, through a Government agency, soldiers to be mustered out of service would be guided in selecting permanent employment. Through the Army Educational Bureau those desirous of seeking occupations other than those they followed before they entered the army will receive efficiency tests to determine in what lines they are best fitted.

Mr. Cody said that he had been engaged to make these tests for the Government. One, he said, would precede and one would follow a course of training that the War Department had prepared for the men expecting to leave the army. The first test, he said, would measure the soldier's qualification for business employment, and also would reveal his deficiencies. After the Government training period, which may be a few months or a year, depending upon the time the man remains in the demobilization cantonment, there would be a second test, based upon the soldier's camp studies.

According to Mr. Cody, the soldier's record in his studies, pursued at the demobilization cantonment will be set down in the efficiency employment register, which will be sent to the branch of the United States Employment Service nearest the home community of the man listed. Thus the record may be consulted when he applies for work.

Mr. Cody explained that the purpose of the conference on junior employment was to adopt methods to ascertain the qualifications and the efficiency of boys and girls who left school to go into business. Most of them, he said, started out wholly unprepared, and business men had no standard by which to judge their qualifications for employment. As in the case of soldiers, he said, it was hoped to establish tests and keep efficiency registers.

George A. Meinecke, manager of the employment office of the Underwood Typewriter Company, another speaker at the conference, said that there was no good reason for the attitude that a fixed rate of pay for a fixed job was correct. At one desk he said there might be thrift and 100 per cent. return, while at another desk sat laziness or sluggishness and a return of only 50 per cent. Under present conditions both workers would get the same amount in their pay envelopes. He added that so long as the business man held that a job was worth $10 a week and that was all he would pay there would be no solution of the problem.

The afternoon session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of the subject: "How to Raise the Standard of School Accuracy in Fundamentals." Dr. George M. Wiley, representing the State Commissioner of Education, said that two years ago a test was made in Cleveland by 1,600 teachers and a large group of employers and they agreed that pupils graduated by the public schools could not read intelligently or do simple sums in arithmetic. Tests made in some up-State cities, he said, showed that only one pupil out of six in the four grammar school grades could give a correct answer in arithmetic. In reading and spelling the showing was equally as bad.

One reason for these conditions, Dr. Wiley said, was that teachers disliked to change anything in their courses of study. Many studies had been added from time to time, no one of which he was ready to say was not useful, until the curriculum was pyramided. Non-essentials, he said, should be eliminated. Fundamentals should be taken up in the fourth grade and reviewed and strengthened in the remaining three. If people desired better schools, he said, they must have the highest grade of teachers. The pay, he said, was so low today that the best teachers found no incentive to remain in the profession.

BRUSILOFF'S ORDER STANDS.

Post Office Department Ready to Fight Hotels in Courts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Post Office Department is prepared to enforce the recent order of Postmaster General Burelson that after Dec. 1 a hotel shall make no charge for telephone service other than that made by public stations connected with the exchange by which the hotel is served. The Post Office Department takes the attitude that if the New York Hotel Association refuses to comply with the order, the matter will be taken into the courts, and will be fought out there. The Department's policy is to await action by the other side before proceeding further. A high official of the Department said tonight: "The hotels will obey the order."

BROTHERS OPPOSED IN WAR.

One Son of Newport Couple in German Army, Another in American.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 29.—An instance of two brothers fighting against each other in the German war has come to light here. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stroer. Mr. and Mrs. Stroer, who are of German birth and became American citizens, had two sons, Heinrich and Bernard. The latter was born in Germany, where he has spent almost all his life, and was a professor of languages in a university.

Soon after Germany went to war Bernard Stroer applied for leave to come to America, where he hoped to settle, but he was obliged to enter the army. He became a Lieutenant of infantry and for a time his parents heard from him, but after the United States went into the war all communication stopped. His mother and father had no idea whether their son was dead or alive until today, when they learned of him after inquiry by the American Red Cross.

Heinrich Stroer went into the United States Army and a few days ago was reported wounded in France. A note from Bernard, which has arrived through Peyton Van Rensselaer, Secretary of the Newport Chapter, American Red Cross, says he is in good health and asks, "Where is Heinrich?"

AUTO PLUNGE KILLS TWO.

One Dies Instantly, the Other from Wounds and Freezing.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—Persons who heard groans from a ravine near Bevans today found a man terribly injured, with his hands, feet and face frozen, lying beside a dead man and a smashed automobile, which plunged from a fotbridge into the ravine thirty-six hours earlier.

The dead man was John Hersch, 23 years old, who had been killed instantly when the machine jumped the bridge after its headlights had gone out. The living man was Leslie Bentley, 20 years old, of Bevans. So badly crushed that he could not move, Bentley lay in the ravine Wednesday night, all day Thursday and part of today, groaning and calling, without attracting attention of passers-by on the road. The freezing from the exposure to the cold of the two nights, in addition to his injuries, resulted in death shortly after he had told the story of the accident.

HARD COAL OUTPUT BIGGER.

Continued Increase Expected as Miners Are Freed from Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The anthracite shortage was relieved somewhat last week. The Fuel Administration announced tonight that production for the week showed an increase of 373,000 tons over that for the preceding week.

The total production to date for the coal year, however, amounts to only 65,358,000 net tons, compared with 66,962,000 net tons for the same period in 1917. The output in the anthracite fields, officials believe, will continue to show an increase as miners are released from military service.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 10.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down and prompt removal.

Malkan'S

NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

DEBS SPEECH IN QUESTION.

Federal Officials Looking Into Anti-War Utterance at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Nov. 29.—Federal authorities today sent to the Department of Justice at Washington a copy of a speech delivered by Eugene V. Debs at a Socialist meeting here on Wednesday night, suspecting that Debs violated terms of the espionage law when he asserted that "the common people of the United States did not declare war" and that "all wars are wrong."

Local followers of Debs take the stand that with the signing of the armistice the war came to an end and that the speech could not be construed as interfering with the military program of the country.

Federal authorities are working on the theory that the speech was made to create the impression in foreign countries that the United States Government did not have the united support of the people in its war program.

HIT BY ROCKEFELLER AUTO.

Boy Who Ran in Front of Car Has Fractured Skull.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 29.—An automobile owned by John D. Rockefeller this evening ran down Patsy Gontillo, 6 years old, of Valley Street, and the boy lies at the point of death in the hospital. According to Dr. B. L. Sweet he has a fracture at the base of the skull and is still unconscious.

Mr. Rockefeller was not in the car at the time, but when he learned of the accident he telephoned to the hospital to spare no expense to save the boy's life. An X-ray picture was taken of the injury and all medical skill is being employed to pull the little fellow through. According to the chauffeur, he was driving down Valley Street when the boy ran out into the highway. Before he could stop his car the fender hit the boy and knocked him to the pavement. He picked up the boy and took him to the hospital. Chief Bowles did not place the chauffeur under arrest, saying the accident was unavoidable.

Hearing on Botany Sale Postponed.

Argument on the application made to the Federal District Court for an injunction restraining A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and others from selling at auction on Dec. 2 the property of the Botany Worsted Mills, was postponed yesterday until Dec. 7 by Federal Judge Knox. The action was instituted by Max W. Stoehr for himself and as a stockholder in Stoehr & Sons, which owns stock in the Botany concern.

FUEL EXPERTS OPPOSE HYLAN'S COAL PLAN

New York Administrator Says Municipal Yards Would Hamper Equitable Distribution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Witnesses before the Senate Coal Investigating Committee today told why the Fuel Administration opposed Mayor Hylan's plan for municipal coal yards in New York City this Winter and of difficulties surrounding increased production of anthracite through the opening of new mines or those not now being worked.

Delos W. Cook, New York Fuel Administrator, said that Mayor Hylan's proposal for municipal coal yards would seriously interfere with the Administration's plans for an equitable distribution of coal in New York because it called for storing of 100,000 tons of domestic coal in different parts of the city, thus taking that amount of coal from the general allotment for the entire population.

The witness said he proposed to see that the poor people of New York received an adequate supply of coal this Winter even if other residents had to do without it. He said his plan for an equitable distribution would work out satisfactorily, and added that he and Mayor Hylan were in "perfect accord" on the question of distribution.

William Griffith of West Pittston, Penn., a mining engineer, told the committee that increase in anthracite production was practically impossible now because new mines must be run at a loss for the first few years, and capital would not seek that sort of investment. There was no skilled labor available, he said, to work either new mines or mines now unused.

Replying to a question by Senator Kenyon, Mr. Griffith said he did not believe Government operation of the mines would result in an increased output. Eighty-six per cent. of the anthracite mines, he said, were owned by three companies—the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

The inquiry will be continued tomorrow with President W. J. Richards of the Philadelphia & Reading Company as one of the witnesses.

Linton Escapes Death Chair.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Governor Whitman today commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed upon Francis Linton, convicted of the murder of Joseph Katzen, a trainer, in the Harlem Sporting Club, New York, in February, 1917. Linton had been sentenced to death in the electric chair next week. The Governor's action was based, he explained, on a recommendation by Judge Rosalsky.

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to economy in the kitchen. Wastefulness is to be avoided. Begin with food. Make second cuts equal to first. Make food palatable.

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Use it in the kitchen.

WAR or no war, the indomitable Yankee spirit of "Heaven, Hell or Hoboken by Christmas," will never die out in the American Army or Navy. More than ever, I am concentrating all the finesse and technique of my Corps of Specialist Guildsmen upon Officers' Uniforms.

I do every stitch of the work right here in my own building under my own eye and thumb. I give you my slashing swank, my splendid set-up, my superlative fit and personal attention. U. S. Navy Officers' Uniforms, journeyman tailor-made and ready-to-step-into, if you can't wait.

U. S. Navy Officers' Serges to measure.....$40.00
U. S. Navy Officers' Overcoats to measure.....$45.00
U. S. Army Officers' Whipcords to measure.....$45.00
U. S. Army Officers' Overcoats to measure.....$40.00

Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

Army Uniforms From Your Own Materials

Clemons Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

Army and Navy Uniforms

—ARMY UNIFORMS—

18 oz. Serge.....$35.00
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14 oz. Serge.....$50.00
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To officers who supply the cloth, we will cut, make and trim their Uniforms at moderate prices.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
20 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Overcoats Now

$29.50

This is a special low price to induce a quick clearaway of our Hart Schaffner & Marx Army Officers' Overcoats that have been selling for $45.

But, big as this saving is, we know our Officer friends will value the opportunity simply because of the perfection of fit, finish and fabric that made these overcoats such remarkable value at the regular $45 price.

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Only at Broadway, cor 29th AND Our two Branch Stores at Camp Dix and Camp Upton

For the Young Folks' Christmas

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By PAULINE BRADFORD MACKIE, author of "Ye Lyttle Salem Maide," etc.

A new "Alice in Wonderland" kind of story, which is fairly riotous with fun and spirit. *Net $1.25*

Jolly Polly

By GERTRUDE SMITH

The story of a dear little girl and her family and her pets, by the author of that classic for "littlest" folk—"Arabella and Araminta." *Net $1.00*

Why-So Stories

By EDWIN GILE RICH

Sixty-five stories of the birds and the beasts, from the folklore and legend of all lands, told in simple language that a child will understand and enjoy. *Illustrated. Net $1.25*

Four-Leaf Clover

By NINA SUTHERLAND PURDY

The story of the delightful things that happened to Four-Leaf Clover when he went with his father and mother to live in the country, on a farm. *Net $1.25*

Little Folks' Annual

For Youngest Readers, Little Listeners and Lookers at Pictures

Mothers and fathers and big sisters who have to rack their brains for wonderful bedtime stories will find this book a treasure. *Illustrated. $1.25*

Four Plays for Children

By ETHEL SIDGWICK

A new edition of a volume of plays that have long since become classics for children to read and act. *Illustrated. Net $1.25*

The Boys' Book of Engine Building

By A. FREDERICK COLLINS, author of "The Book of Wireless"

Any boy with the slightest mechanical turn of mind can make an engine if he will follow Mr. Collins' simple, definite directions and drawings. *Illustrated. Net $1.25*

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Men who like immense variety—in quality, in styles, in fabrics, in sizes—and who want the utmost of overcoat value, should come to Overcoat Headquarters for the Winter Overcoat.

High Standard Overcoats

$25—$30—$35

$37.50—$40—$42—$45—$48.50
$50—$60—$75 to $150

Genuine Montagnac and Carr's Meltons, Kerseys, Irish Friezes, Plaid Back Cloths, Overcoats made in Europe of European Woolens.

Chesterfields—Raglans—Ulsters—Box Styles—Military Styles—Double-Breasted Models—Short Street Ulsters.

Motor Overcoats, Leather Coats (wool fleece lined), Fur and Wool-Lined Coats. Satin lined, Fur-Collared Coats of Beaver, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Raccoon and Nutria.

Special Officers' Military Overcoats at $23.50

(Were formerly $38.50)

30 ounce O. D. wool, Regulation Officers' Coats. Braid put on sleeves according to rank without extra charge. A very unusual value.

Overcoat Offer Extraordinary Men's Winter Overcoats

FOR SATURDAY

Chesterfields, Short Ulsters and Form-Fitted Models.

$25

Plain Oxford Greys, Plain Blacks and a few Fancy Colors.

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GIMBELS Restaurant
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Business Luncheon Specials

Vegetable Combination, Bread and Butter, 50c
Broiled Boston Scrod, Potato, String Beans, Bread and Butter, 50c
Chicken Cutlet, Creamed Peas, Mashed Potato, Bread and Butter, 60c
Boiled Salmon, Hollandaise Sauce, Wax Beans, Parsley, Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 60c
Lamb Chops, Peas, Potatoes, Relish, Bread and Butter, 70c
Baked Blue Fish, Baked Potato, Wax Beans, Bread and Butter, 70c
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, Sweet Potato, Vegetable, Bread and Butter, $1.00

Neckwear for the Well-Groomed Man

Never before have we shown such an extensive variety of beautiful neckwear for the well-groomed man.

A host of this season's newest patterns, smart and conservative, in a wide variety of attractive colorings to suit all tastes and requirements.

Their low prices are merely another demonstration of GIMBEL superiority.

65c Large, open-end four-in-hands in a remarkable assortment of color combinations, stripes, figures, scrolls, etc.

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America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
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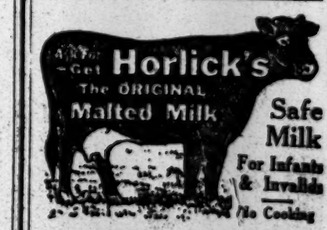

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A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

REJOICING IN LONDON. Great crowd in front of Lord Mayor's residence in London, celebrating signing of armistice, pictured in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.